FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN VICE PREMIER PATAN COMMENTS ON CEMA ANNIVERSARY

AU131420 Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 3 of 5 Feb 79 pp 4,5,6,7 AU

["30 Years Since the Creation of CEMA"--by Ion Patan, deputy prime minister of the government and Romania's permanent representative to CEMA]

[Text] Thirty years ago, in January 1949, the economic meeting of the representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Hungary and the Soviet Union, examining the possibilities of organizing broader economic cooperation between these six countries, deemed it necessary to set up CEMA, on the basis of equal rights. Among the concrete targets then set for CEMA activity were the following: To promote exchanges of economic experience; to increase mutual deliveries of goods; and to grant each other mutual technical assistance and help with raw materials, food products, machines, equipment and so forth.

It was agreed from the beginning that decisions concerning work procedures should only be adopted with the consent of the interested countries belonging to the council.

The meeting also considered CEMA an open organization into which other countries sharing the council' principles and wishing to participate in the comprehensive economic cooperation of the member countries could be admitted. Consequently, the following countries joined CEMA: The People's Republic of Albania in 1949 (since the end of 1961 Albania has not participated in the activity of CEMA bodies); the GDR in 1950; the Mongolian People's Republic in 1962; the Republic of Cuba in 1972; and the SRV in 1978.

In accordance with the 1964 convention concluded between CEMA and the SFRY government, Yugoslavia participates in the activities of a great number of CEMA representative bodies in questions of mutual interest for member countries and the SFRY.

During the 30 years since CEMA's creation the comprehensive cooperation between the members and the activities carried out within the council have greatly expanded, have been diversified in their contents and forms, have become more complex and have extended to an ever greater number of economic, scientific and technical fields and branches.

The key elements of this ascending evolution were the socioeconomic development of member countries and the outstanding achievements attained by peoples of these countries, under the leadership of their communist and workers parties, in building the material and technical base of the new system, strengthening each country's industrial and scientific-technological potential and continuously raising the working people's well-being. It is obvious that--along with each people's growing and decisive efforts--the advantageous utilization of the international division of labor and of the world circulation of material assets and of technologies has been and is an important lever for accelerating the construction of a modern economy. In this respect, CEMA has been active in giving an impetus to comprehensive economic relations between member states and, in spite of all its shortcomings, some of them inherent, it has played an important role in the economic progress of member countries, including our country.

An important moment in the council's activity was the adoption in 1971, at the 25th CEMA session held in Bucharest, of the comprehensive program drawn up for a period of 15-20 years.

This program forcefully reiterated the viability of the key principles and basic targets of cooperation unanimously agreed by member countries: it confirmed methods and forms of cooperation in mutual relations; and it defined guidelines for developing cooperation in the main fields as well as a number of concrete ventures of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in industry, agriculture, transportation, science, technology and so forth.

Likewise, at the 32d CEMA session held in 1978 in Bucharest, CEMA member countries adopted three special programs for long-term cooperation designed to contribute--through the implementation of envisaged ventures of economic and scientific-technical cooperation--to fully meeting requirements of member countries for fuel, energy, raw materials, food products, machines, equipment and modern technology.

The entire process of developing and perfecting the comprehensive economic and scientific-technical cooperation and CEMA activity is guided and regulated by the communist parties and governments of these countries; a decisive role also devolves on meetings and talks between the party-state leaders of member countries.

Thus, the meetings and talks held by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, with party-state leaders of other CEMA member countries have given a great impetus to and have opened up new and broad prospects for mutual economic and scientific-technical cooperation and have led to promoting new cooperation ventures in utilizing certain natural resources and in production sharing and specialization.

A CEMA member since the council's creation, Romania attaches great importance to its role as a body of comprehensive cooperation between member countries, intensively participates in the council's activity and is consistently concerned with insuring that this activity is carried out in keeping with the goals for which the organization was created and with the unanimously agreed on principles and norms. "Romania," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said, "pays particular attention to developing cooperation within CEMA. ...We advocate and act to intensify cooperation and collaboration between CEMA member countries on the basis of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and each side's interest and mutual advantage in order to approximate and equalize their development levels and to progress along the road of socialism and communism."

Romania's consistent concern with developing economic cooperation with CEMA member countries and implementing the provisions of the comprehensive program is exhibited in our country's participation in the conclusion of about 200 comprehensive conventions on international production sharing and specilization; scientific-technological cooperation; currency, financial and credit relations; transportation of goods among member countries and so forth.

Romanian exports of products of the machinebuilding industry, envisaged in multilateral specialization conventions, amount to more than a third of our country's overall export of machines and equipment to other CEMA member countries. At the same time, deliveries of certain Romanian chemical products envisaged in multilateral specialization conventions are also increasing.

Together with other interested CEMA member countries, Romania participates in the joint construction of certain big units of the pulp, asbestos and ferrous alloy industry; in the utilization of a natural gas deposit in the Soviet Union and in the construction of a nickel and cobalt plant in Cuba, in return receiving agreed on quantities of these products, on a long term, reciprocal [contrapartida] basis.

Romania also participates directly in the activity of certain specialized international economic organizations and unions created by CEMA member countries in order to promote cooperation and collaboration in: national interconnected power systems; the joint utilization of the freight car fleet; the production and mutual delivery of certain iron and steel, chemical and electrical engineering products and bearings; the utilization of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; outer space exploration; data processing; banking and financial activity; railroads, the postal service and so forth.

The expansion of multilateral cooperation--concurrently with the continuous development and diversification of bilateral ties, which still play a very important part in expanding overall economic and scientific-technological cooperation between CEMA socialist member countries--was best reflected in the increase of Romania's foreign trade with these countries from 5.5 billion lei in currency in 1960 to 11.4 billion in 1970 and 29.2 billion in 1977. Concurrently with increasing the volume of exchanges, the variety of exchanges has also gradually improved, particularly due to the increase in the share of products of the machinemaking and chemical industry and industrial consumer goods. The share of these three kinds of goods in the overall Romanian export to the other CEMA member countries has increased from 26 percent in 1960 to 59 percent in 1970 and to 61 percent in 1977. In 1977, the trade with CEMA member countries amounted to over 40 percent of Romania's overall foreign trade.

Among the main results of the cooperation activities carried out by CEMA in the 30 years which have elapsed since its creation, one might mention: Enhancing the key principles and norms that should lie at the basis of developing and improving comprehensive cooperation between member countries, defining the major targets of this cooperation and drafting complex methods and forms of cooperation in the sphere of material production and other important fields which--by fully observing the agreed on principles--can insure that the envisaged targets are fully and rapidly attained.

Laying the foundations of the first organization for comprehensive economic cooperation between states building the new system. CEMA member countries have unanimously agreed to base the entire activity of the council as well as their overall bilateral relations on the principles of full equality of rights; noninterference in domestic affairs; mutual advantage; solidarity and comradely mutual assistance. As envisaged in the CEMA statute and in other key documents of the organization, the strict observance and consistent promotion of these principles offer--as the experience of the last 30 years has conclusively proven--the necessary favorable framework for developing a fruitful and rising cooperation in varied and complex forms, which can blend the interests of each socialist country with the interests of the other countries.

On the basis of the above-mentioned principles, CEMA member countries have also reached the conclusion, also stressed in the comprehensive program, that the expansion and improvement of mutual cooperation takes place on the basis of free consent--according to which member states participate in cooperation ventures of interest to them--and that the expansion and improvement of mutual cooperation are not accompanied by supra-statal bodies and do not affect the issues of domestic planning and the financial activity and economic management of national organizations.

At the same time, the experience of CEMA member states has conclusively demonstrated the need to observe the general principles of building socialism in the process of developing mutual economic cooperation, that is to say, the principles of: strengthening the role of the national uniform plan in the socioeconomic development of each country; enhancing the role of the communist party and of the socialist state in the leadership and planning of their own national economy; continuously consolidating the unified and indivisible socialist property of each people. [paragraph continues]

These important requirements originate in the very realities of the contemporary development of the socialist countries, which are sovereign and equal states, whose national economies are distinct entities marked by conditions, needs and possibilities of development which differ from one country to the other. At the same time, the socio-economic development of each member state on the basis of its national uniform plan is an exclusive and inalienable feature of the sovereignty and independence of the socialist state; it represents an expression of full exercise by the communist party and the respective state of all the prerogatives and responsibilities of political, economic and social leadership with which they were invested by the will of the workers class and of all the people of that country.

Consistent and full respect for the above-mentioned basic norms taken as one whole gives the economic and scientific-technical cooperation among CEMA member states and among all socialist countries the character of genuinely new international relations, and demonstrates the superiority of socialism in the area of relations between peoples and states, too. It makes an essential contribution to establishing a new world economic order and to building a better and more just world.

In this context one cannot ignore the fact that in the complex process of organizing and improving cooperative activities within CEMA, there have been and there sometimes still appear viewpoints and lines which contradict the unanimously accepted basic principles, or stances which can affect the principles of sovereign leadership of the national economy by that country's party and government. Such stances contradict the CEMA statute and other basic documents jointly adopted and have actually been refuted by the very realities and practice of cooperation among member states.

Experience has shown that when the accepted principles and norms were observed, and when the sides held discussions and consultations in a comradely spirit of mutual esteem and respect and receptivity, it was possible to find solutions to problems and to devise methods and forms of cooperation which judiciously combined the interests of all the sides and led to expanding mutual cooperation and exchanges.

Based on the above-mentioned principles, multilateral economic cooperation among CEMA member states is designed primarily to contribute toward accelerating the development of each national economy, to strengthen the material-technical base of the new system and to create complex and highly efficient structures in each member state within which all the modern branches and subbranches of industry which involve application of modern science and technology should be represented. This is in accordance with the interests and aspirations for progress of each people and with the general cause of socialism.

One of the most valuable and significant CEMA targets--sanctioned in the organization's statute and in the cooperation programs adopted--is to organize activities that can contribute to accelerating the approximation and equalization of the levels of economic development of member states and to bring them up to the level of the advanced states of the world. As is known, the socialist countries began building the new system at different stages of development, and, although during the construction of the new system a relative approximation has occurred between their economic levels, there are still substantial differences in the development of the production forces, labor productivity and living standard and in the degree and efficiency of their participation in the international division of labor.

Socialism is, of course, incompatible with such differences, and economic cooperation and collaboration within CEMA must make a greater contribution toward realizing the efforts of the industrially less developed countries and toward equalizing the levels of economic development of all the member states within a short period of time. This target was described in the comprehensive program as one of vital importance. Thus, the special long-term cooperation programs are expected to make a substantial contribution along this line by: Initiating and promoting specific cooperation project that should insure more intensive participation by industrially less developed countries in production specialization and sharing; providing the necessary assistance for building plants on the territory of those countries and for helping them manufacture sophisticated products; facilitating their access to modern scientific and technological methods; creating conditions to better meet their requirements for energy, fuel and raw materials, and for increasing exports of finished products from those countries.

Progress in accelerating the equalization of the levels of economic development of all CEMA member states creates new possibilities for expanding mutual cooperation and for improving this cooperation since, as is known, specialization and cooperation gain in scope and become more efficient when they are practiced by economically more advanced states with a more developed industrial, scientific and technological potential.

At the same time, approximating and equalizing the levels of economic development will contribute to increasing the force of socialism--since this force increases in step with the development of each socialist country. Similarly, given the complex situation in the contemporary world economy in which the consequences of international relations of domination and inequality imposed by imperialism are still felt and in which the deepening economic gaps constitute one of the most acute problems, approximating and equalizing the levels of economic development of the socialist countries will demonstrate the superiority of socialism in the organization of international economic relations, and the capability of the new system to insure general progress and prosperity for all nations.

In its 30 years of activity CEMA has amassed a rich experience regarding the methods and forms of cooperation apt to insure participation by all member states and to offer acceptable solutions for all sides concerning major aspects of mutual relations. Thus, practice has demonstrated the great importance of coordinating national economic plans as the principal method of organization of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in accordance with the interests of each state and of all member states. Effected through mutual consultations on aspects of national economic development, plan coordination provides the appropriate framework for concluding agreements in the major areas of economic cooperation, long-term commercial agreements and cooperation conventions. Life has shown that at the current and future stages this basic method of mutual cooperation--which is based on the basic lines of socioeconomic development established by each country's communist party and on the provisions of national plans--cannot be replaced by any other method form or instrument of cooperation without affecting the nature and scope of the general cooperation.

However, to increase the usefulness and efficiency of the coordination of 5-year plans, this activity must concentrate more markedly on solving the essential, practical problems of cooperation among the member states in the sphere of material production such as: expanding specialization and cooperation in industrial production, providing more ample supplies of raw materials, fuels and energy, and of machinery and technological equipment, and implementing specific cooperation ventures in the areas of agriculture, transportation, mutual investments, technologies and consumer industry.

The constructive, realistic and concrete nature of Romania's participation in CEMA activities and its endeavors to increase the efficiency of these activities were also reflected in the suggestions our country made at the 32d session of the council on improving planning and implementing commercial relations and economic cooperation and collaboration among CEMA member states. These proposals were aimed at finalizing the coordination of 5 year plans at least 1 year before the beginning of the 5-year period; strengthening the role of long-term commercial agreements; concluding firm delivery contracts for 5 years or for longer periods, 10-15 years; concluding cooperation agreements for 10-15 years or for longer periods not only in industrial branches but also in agriculture.

Conceived from the very beginning as a broad international organization open to cooperation with the other socialist countries and with other states and international economic organizations interested in it, CEMA has established relations of cooperation in various forms with nonmember states and with many international organizations. Thus, CEMA concluded cooperation conventions with Finland in 1973 and with Iraq and Mexico in 1975.

By avoiding the formation of a closed economic group, the cooperation among CEMA member states and the activities carried out by the council are designed to facilitate intensive participation by each member state in the international division of labor, in economic and scientific-technical exchanges with other states, in solving the cardinal economic problems currently facing mankind. Such an orientation stems inevitably from each member state's sovereign right to maintain direct foreign economic relations and to act independently in its relations with other countries and with international organizations. This is fully in keeping with the need to accelerate the economic and technical development of CEMA member states and with the interests of expanding international economic cooperation as an objective requirement of contemporary progress. At the same time, it constitutes an efficient means of promoting trust between states and peoples and of stimulating the trend toward detente and security and toward international peace and cooperation in all the areas.

Fully in accordance with these requirements, Romania is consistently concerned with continuously expanding its economic cooperation with the CEMA member states and with all the socialist countries in the belief that this serves their mutual interests, the cause of their solidarity and unity, strengthens the forces of socialism and increases their prestige in the world.

Similarly, Romania, as a socialist and a developing country at the same time, is making resolute efforts to expand its cooperation with the newly independent countries, with all the developing and nonalined countries, and is actively militating to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order.

At the same time, in a spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania is developing relations of cooperation and collaboration based on equality of rights and mutual advantage with the developed capitalist countries and with all the states in the world, regardless of their social system. Romania is actively participating in the international division of labor and in international exchanges of material and cultural assets; it speaks out for abolishing the discrimination and artificial barriers that still exist in international economic relations.

By steadfastly promoting a broad international cooperation and collaboration, the Romanian people are promoting the basic interests of their fatherland's development, the cause of socialism, progress and peace, and the struggle for a better and more just world.

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS PARTY SEMINAR ON IMPROVING PROPAGANDA

AU141000 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The AWP Central Committee has organized a 2-day seminar in Tirana on problems regarding propaganda about production. Attending were the secretaries and instructors of the district party committees and leading cadres of departments and mass organizations. Also attending were Comrades Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member; and other comrades. At the seminar Ruhi Shehi, secretary of the Tirana District party committee, delivered a report on efforts in Tirana District to upgrade the production propaganda to the level of requirements and tasks set by the party. The participants then visited a number of Tirana enterprises where they became acquainted with the guiding experience of the party's grassroots organizations on problems of production propaganda and development of socialist competition for fulfilling the tasks of the state plan. Wide discussions took place on the second day of the seminar. Through the discussions the participants shared the experience of useful work and exchanged views on the need to upgrade the level of production propaganda material, to disseminate useful experience and positive examples more effectively and to improve the forms and means of propaganda and the methods of directing it so that the tasks of this jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of liberation are successfully fulfilled. In summing up the results of the seminar, Comrade Prokop Murra touched on the tasks facing the party organizations and officials, the state and economic organs, the mass organizations and various institutions for upgrading the production propaganda to the level of the tasks currently set by the party so that it should serve the fulfillment of the increase of production (?target) and [word indistinct]. It should be constant, concrete and concentrated and should occupy itself with the most fundamental problems. He stressed the problems related to the role of production propaganda in intensifying the scientific-technical revolution; making scientific research a massive force; continual improvement of quality; perfection of organization of work; strengthening work discipline; familiarization, analysis and implementation of advanced experience; organization and development of socialist competition and the utilization of moral incentives.

PAPER SCORES MOSCOW OIL PRICE INCREASE FOR ITS 'VASSALS'

AU122146 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 9 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Tirana, 8 February, ATA--The Soviet social imperialists, gripped in the whirlpool of the deep crisis of their capitalist economy, are trying to squeeze the vassal countries of Eastern Europe as much as possible. They have done and are doing this in various ways, but the essence is to exploit the peoples of these countries by plundering their natural and manpower resources and material and financial means. As a result of this predatory policy, many economic difficulties have cropped up in the countries of Eastern Europe, causing further deterioration in the economic crisis in those countries. In their efforts to plunder the vassal countries the Kremlin tsars have used the method of uneven trade and the arbitrary increase of prices of Soviet products. Included in this policy is also the increase in the price of oil which the Soviet Union exports to the revisionist countries. As these countries do not have their own resources of this important substance, they depend to a considerable extent on Soviet oil. According to recent reports by the news agencies, in the early days of the current year the Soviet revisionists notified their vassals about a new oil price increase of 17.6 percent compared with the 1978 oil price. As a result of this increase, the Moscow social imperialists will gain millions more rubles from exploiting the peoples of the revisionist countries. It is also reported that, according to estimates, the price of Soviet oil sold to the vassal CEMA member-countries has increased about 150 percent within a period of 5-years--1974-79. This means that the countries of Eastern Europe are now compelled to pay 2 and 1/2 times more for the same quantity of oil as they did 5 years ago.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN IRAN

AU140950 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Feb, BTA--The assuming of power in Iran by the provisional government of Mr Bazargan is commented on today in TRUD and NARODNA ARMIYA.

The authors of the two commentaries are unanimous in their evaluation that despite the religious colouring, the struggle of the Iranian people is of a strongly expressed social and political character.

They emphasize the willingness of the Bulgarian Government to develop relations between Bulgaria and Iran on the principles of equality, observance of national sovereignty and noninterference in home affairs, in the interests of the Bulgarian and Iranian peoples, of peace in the world.

Noting the anti-imperialist orientation of the struggle of the Iranian people, the TRUD news analyst writes: "There is no doubt that the overthrow of the previous regime in that country and the anti-imperialist orientation of the policy of the new government undermine the plans of American imperialism to consolidate a reactionary group of states in that area designed to contain the national liberation movement and to serve as a secure mainstay of the neocolonial aspirations of the American monopolies."

The two news analysts do not exclude the possibility for the United States to try to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran. They recall that this time again the USA displays "concern" about the fate of American nationals in Iran. "It is not superfluous to add that such have invariably been the pretexts for American intervention in the internal affairs of other states", the news analyst of the NARODNA ARMIYA newspaper writes.

The news analysts note the international recognition that the new rule in Iran has already received.

BTA COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES IRANIAN REVOLUTION

AU141944 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

["Popular Victory in Iran"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 14 Feb, BTA commentator Petko Bocharov--The victory won by the anti-monarchic revolutionary movement in Iran came as a natural outcome of a political crisis that lasted more than a year. Natural, because, in the rapid intensification of internal conflict (since the beginning of last December) the forces of opposition emerged garishly unbalanced: On the one side stood the revolutionary opposition enjoying the overwhelming support of the masses, and on the other, the almost completely isolated upholders of the old regime. The shah's army split irreparably at the crucial moments and the majority of army men sided with the revolutionaries. In that way Iran avoided a major bloodshed, which would certainly have occurred had the revolutionary ideas of the antimonarch opposition failed to root deeply and to win the hearts and kindle the imagination of some officers and the majority of soldiers in the armed forces.

The outcome of the Iranian political crisis we are currently witnessing is a natural one, for even if the army had remained loyal to the old regime and the generals had attempted a military coup, the outcome would have arrived in the long run to what it is today. The only difference being that the same outcome would have come in the wake of a bloody civil war. When a revolutionary uprising is nationwide, the bayonets could cause a great loss of life, but can never restrain it.

Now Iran opens a new chapter in its history. And what the chapter will contain depends on how far and in what way the slogans that rallied all the antimonarchic, the democratic and progressive forces in the country, will be translated into life: No monarchy but a republic, an equitable distribution of wealth, no feudal privileges and a radical land reform, nationalization of the oil industry and the right for all the political forces to organize into parties, to state their views and to participate in government. And a few more things--no U.S. military presence in Iran, steering Iran away from the former pro-imperialist foreign policy, and discarding Iran's former role of gendarme in the Persian Gulf for the benefit of foreign powers.

It is quite plain that such a programme will not be to the liking of any of the imperialist countries, the United States in the first place, for they see in the victory of the popular revolution in Iran nothing less than a loss of a long-time stronghold of their interests in the strategically essential Middle East. The present tour of Mr Harold Brown, U.S. minister of defence, in the area and the menacing approach of planes, helicopters and U.S. marines to bases closer to the Iranian border, have evidenced both the alarm in Washington and the intentions to intimidate the new power in Tehran. The schemes and conspiracy of imperialism will certainly fail. The revolutionary power, however, should succeed in gaining the genuine support of all the democratic and progressive forces in the country and the world.

An independent, nonaligned and peace-loving Iran will serve as a positive and stabilizing factor in both a regional and an international aspect. Bulgaria, having recognized the provisional government in Iran, remains confident that the relations between the two countries will grow stronger on the principles of equality and noninterference in internal affairs, will serve the interests of peace and will be to the best interests of the two people's welfare.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ARRIVAL OF CEAUSESCU 15 FEB

AU151043 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived in our country on a friendly visit. He is accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu. At the airport in Razgrad Okrug the highranking guest was cordially welcomed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS FRG

AU141823 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the FRG Foreign Ministry, a delegation of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry led by Boris Tsvetkov, deputy foreign minister, has paid a visit to Bonn.

At talks with a delegation of the FRG Foreign Ministry led by Klaus Blech, chief of the Second Political Department, satisfaction with the good state of the bilateral relations was expressed, and the possibilities for their further development were discussed.

BCP CC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MALTA CP CONGRESS

AU142037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee member and editor in chief of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, has left for Malta to attend the second congress of the Communist Party of Malta.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DISCUSSES POWER SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU142038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences General Assembly today discussed Bulgaria's power supply problems. Prof Nikola Todoriev, correspondent member of the academy and minister of power supply, read a report on this subject. He emphasized Bulgaria's great achievements in this field, touched on the future prospects and outlined the basic trends in the development of power supply.

BTA REPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS IN BIOLOGY, GENETICS

AU131550 Sofia BTA in English 1515 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU

["Biology in the Service in Life"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 13 Feb, BTA--This is the theme of the scientific session opened in Sofia today. Sixteen institutes and laboratories of the Centre for Research and Training in Biology with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences will discuss reports reflecting the achievements of their nearly 2,000-strong staff in molecular biology, genetics and breeding, physiology, morphology, etc. and their application in practice.

Biology is one of the five strategic directions of the Bulgarian scientific front, Academician Kiril Bratanov, director of the centre, told a BTA correspondent. After the publication in March 1976 of the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP for the stage of the biological sciences in this country, a marked turn was noticed in their development. Now the efforts of biologists are directed to solving the most topical social problems such as the feeding of the population, protecting the health of man and the prolongation of his creative activity, raising the productivity of the biological resources and protection of the environment.

As Academician Bratanov emphasizes, the elaborations of the centre every year result in millions of leva saved for the national economy. Last year alone the Institute of Genetics submitted to the State Variety Commission 3 original varieties of soft wheat, 2 varieties of triticale wheat, 3 varieties of tomatoes, 3 varieties of carrots, etc. The "Sadovo-1" and "Yubilei" (?wheat) varieties have demonstrated the highest yields at the international competition in the USA. The Institute of Biology and Immunology of Reproduction and the Development of Organisms has proposed new effective methods of raising the reproductive properties of sheep and cows. The agro-industrial complexes of the Forestry Institute have developed a virus preparation for microbiological control of the rusty pine wasp. Another 150 growth stimulators and other substances synthesized at the Institute of Physiology of Plants will be introduced in plant growing practice.

Most promising is the work of the Institute of Molecular Biology on antitumor preparations which are derivatives of the [word indistinct] preparation. Of them with a particularly strong antitumor effect in experimental animals has proved to be "IMB 94" which inhibits the growth of transplanted tumors in 86 to 100 per cent of the cases while possessing a low toxicity.

The successes of Bulgarian biology are shown in the big exhibition held parallel with the session.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ASSESSED

AU141948 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 14 Feb, BTA--in 1978 Bulgaria spent some 174 million leva for environmental conservation and protection purposes. 167 new projects, mostly facilities for water treatment and air purification, have become operational. Last year saw a number of efforts aimed at the restoration of soil, at combating erosion and increasing the land under forests. More than 1100 researchers and specialists from the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, 17 institutes and 55 departmental research units are entrusted with the implementation of the national environmental conservation and protection plan.

Quoting the above data for journalists here was Mr Georgi Pavlov, chairman of the Environmental Conservation Committee with the Council of Ministers, who said that the introduction of wasteless technologies was the problem that required immediate attention now. He added that 30 wasteless technologies were transferred into various manufactures in 1978 and designs for another 27 were prepared.

The government has endorsed a special programme for the transfer of wasteless technologies and circulation cycles of water consumption for this year and the next. The programme contains 173 technological tasks, to be introduced in more than 1,000 enterprises. The question of the maximum utilization of waste in production is of major importance for not only redressing the ecological balance. Its solution is also expected to redress Bulgaria's raw materials balance, and this will be a great progress, having in mind that her raw materials are (?rather) restricted in quantity.

As was said, the favourable results achieved so far in protecting environment from pollution should not lull us into the belief that all of industrialization's negative effects have been removed. It is, however, widely believed that the adopted comprehensive approach to the solution of environmental restoration and protection problems will have resulted in a major progress in that field by 1981-1982.

The enforcement of the special environment protection law, too, will be helpful in that respect. An additional number of 156 sites have been placed under its protection in 1978 alone making 2141 the total number of law-protected natural highlights in Bulgaria.

BRIEFS

DRAGOYCHEVA IN PAZARDZHIK--The 12th accountability session of the Pazardzhik Okrug people's council has been held in Pazardzhik. The people's council activity during 1976-1978 was discussed and the current plan and budget were adopted. Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of defense; and Minister Dimitur Zhulev, attended this session. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 13 Feb 79 AU]

BILAK RECEIVES IRAN PEOPLE'S PARTY SECRETARY

LD142046 Prague CTK in English 1900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 14 Feb, CETEKA--Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak met here today with Secretary of the People's Party of Iran Central Committee Hamid Safari. [title as received]

They informed each other of the situation in their countries and exchanged views on international topics, both representatives highly appreciated the historical victory of the national and democratic revolution in Iran.

PRESS REVIEWS RECOGNITION OF IRANIAN GOVERNMENT

LD141120 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 14 Feb, CETEKA--The recognition by Czechoslovakia of the Iranian Provisional Government of Mehdi Bazargan is natural after revolutionary changes and the people's victory in Iran, RUDE PRAVO writes here today.

The paper expresses the conviction that this will benefit both countries' peoples and contribute to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence. Czechoslovakia wants to expand allround friendly relations with Iran.

MLADA FRONTA says that even though the internal political line of the new government in Iran is not yet fully clear-cut, its anti-U.S. and non-aligned foreign policy is beyond doubt.

But it would be naive to think that the definitive victory of the national democratic movement would end U.S. interference in Iranian affairs, the paper adds.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

AU141908 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "The Turning Point: on the Events of the Past Few Days in Iran"]

[Text] The temptation and challenge posed by the dramatic events in Iran to define their main features are irresistible. But it is not easy since everything is still stormy. What elicits respect is, above all, the heroic and concentrated mass course of action of the Iranian national democratic and anti-imperialist forces in the last few days. Through this course of action they opened the path to a decisive reversal in their long struggle for a new Iran, a new Iran from both the domestic and the international points of view.

Let us not be afraid to say aloud in this context that Iran is really going through a revolutionary turning point, for which it has become ripe at the present stage. The rhythm of this revolutionary period can still slow down and one cannot even exclude attempts--bloody and violent or quiet and long-lasting--to turn back the clock, but the events we are witnessing cannot be obliterated, their traces in the being and the consciousness of Iranian society cannot be erased and neither can they remain without reverberations beyond the Iranian borders.

The decisive clash, in which the national democratic forces, symbolically personified in the figure of the Shi'ite Muslim official Ayatollah Khomeyni, put an end to the "double rule" and took power, was actually provoked by the reaction in the army. THE PEOPLE SURROUNDING KHOMEYNI WERE STRESSING UP TO THE LAST MOMENT THAT THEY ARE IN FAVOR OF A PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO THE SITUATION BUT THAT THEY WOULD ANSWER WITH ARMED PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE SHOULD THE REMNANTS OF THE MONARCHIST REGIME FALL UPON THE PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT USING THEIR MACHINERY OF FORCE. THIS WAS FULFILLED TO THE LETTER. A disciplined, quiet and organized course of action has been characteristic of the people's revolutionary movement which united under its banners the workers class, the urban poor and the proletarianized peasants, the petit bourgeosie, the Shi'ite and anti-imperialist oriented clergy, the national intelligentsia and part of the national bourgeoisie. The reactionary forces, on the other hand, resorted to actions marked by deepening hysteria because the people's movement was spreading far and wide and because the forces constituting it were gaining new and increasingly firm positions.

In the night from Friday to Saturday last week the troops of the imperial guard, this stronghold of the monarchist regime, attacked another segment of the armed forces--the air cadets of the Farahabad base in the outskirts of Tehran who symphatized with Khomeyni. It did not remain confined to a conflict within the army--of which there have been quite a few recently--but armed workers and students joined the garrison of the base. The armed people took a stand against reaction and the spark from Farahabad was carried over to the barricades in the streets of Tehran and to the whole of Iran.

This was the decisive momentum, the key moment of these dramatic days. THE DISINTEGRATION AND PARALYSIS OF THE INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNMENT, PARLIAMENT AND SO FORTH) OF THE PREVIOUS REGIME AND ITS ECONOMIC ORGANISM WHICH WAS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE SCOPE AND THE STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT THAT REACHED EVEN THE ARMY, WAS REINFORCED BY THE WILL AND DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLE TO FIGHT, WITH ARMS IN THEIR HANDS, FOR POSITIVE CHANGES IN THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY. It is true that it must be stressed that an attempt to stage a reactionary military putsch still cannot be excluded. But the latest events have diminished this possibility. Those in Washington who are still hoping for it in a corner of their soul because they know how much subversive energy they have invested in its preparation know at the same time that a putsch would hardly solve anything and would not return to Iran the stabilty of the bulwark of imperialist strategy in the Middle East.

The present commotion in Iran is not concerned just with tearing down the oppressive monarchist regime, with standing up to neocolonialist dependence and exploitation and with casting off the subordination to the military-political strategic interests of American imperialism in a region that is rich in crude oil and other raw materials. New forms of government are being created at the same time. The administration of many large cities has been taken over by national democratic forces, organs of people's self-administration have been formed in several boroughs of Tehran, in industrial enterprises the strike committees are becoming enterprise committees of the working people and even a republican police or public order organs of the revolutionary forces have in effect been organized in many places.

This is undoubtedly a new quality in the development of Iranian society that cannot be neglected even if we do not harbor any illusions about its prospects and durability.

Many questions naturally emerge concerning the nature of the future state. We know that it is to be an Islamic republic--as a manifestation of the fact that the national democratic movement has quite a marked religious coloring. However, it will not be a religious state--both Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government Mehdi Bazargan, a 70-year-old mathematician and national economist and a participant in the French antifascist resistance movement during World War II, have declared that it would not be a regime akin to that of Saudi Arabia. What is actually involved is an attempt to combine a renaissance of the orginal sources of Islam with the demands of the present stage of development on the basis of social justice and national independence. IT COULD BE SAID THAT IN THIS CASE (ONE MUST, HOWEVER, ALSO RECKON WITH EXISTING REACTIONARY TENDENCIES) THE APPEALS TO ISLAM HAVE, SO TO SAY, A NATIONAL REVIVALIST FUNCTION AND ARE ONE OF THE MANIFESTATIONS OF REJECTING THE NEOCOLONIALIST ATTEMPTS TO IMPOSE ON IRAN THE ROLE OF AN APPENDAGE AND FELLOW NURTURER [SPOLUZIVITEL] OF WESTERN CAPITALIST MODELS.

In this context the warning is often heard in the West that the "Islamic republic" does not portend anything good for Iranian "democracy." For what democracy? Why was this question not posed with the same urgency at the time of the monarchist dictatorship? Is the United States a bearer and guarantor of the democracy it invokes? The very United States that sent General Huyser and whole arrays of CIA agents to Iran to organize subversive actions against the national democratic forces? It was, after all, precisely the United States that literally ordered the military government of General Azhari and then Bakhtiar's government to shoot mercilessly into demonstrators. These are thus the crocodile tears of a false compassion which is changing into genuine grief when the West sees that the new Iranian Government refuses to supply the racist and aggressive regimes in Israel and the Republic of South Africa with crude oil, that it intends to abandon the CENTO pact, that it is determined to cancel large orders of U.S. and British weapons worth more than $10 billion, that the new regime refuses the services of American military advisers, is determined to limit the influence of capitalist monopolies and Western companies in the country and so forth. THEY ARE NOT CONCERNED ABOUT THE FATE OF DEMOCRACY BUT ABOUT THE FRAGILE AND GRADUALLY COLLAPSING PROSPECTS OF THEIR POWER SUPREMACY IN IRAN AND THE WHOLE REGION.

The battle for anchoring and developing the national democratic and anti-imperialist revolution in Iran is, in fact, only beginning. The first successes in this process are already apparent. Now they will have to be stabilized, new institutions of legislative and executive power will have to be established and a truly new policy in the life of the society, in the economy and in international relations will have to be worked out--a policy that would pay interest on the positions gained by the revolutionary forces on this path of fundamental break, on which there are still many obstacles.

REPORTAGE ON MUHRI-LED AUSTRIAN CP DELEGATION

Meets With Husak

AU131246 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 13 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague--On Monday [12 February] talks were held in Prague between the Austrian Communist Party [KPOE] delegation headed by Franz Muhri and Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ general secretary and CSSR president. The KPOE delegation also included Comrade Hans Kalt, member of the Central Committee Politburo, and Comrade Hans Steiner, head of the Central Committee's Foreign Relations Department.

On the part of the CPCZ the meeting was attended by Comrades Vasil Bilak and Jan Fojtik, Presidium members and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vladimir Janku, deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department.

The talks centered among other things on relations between the two parties and questions of the state, economic and other relations between Austria and the CSSR. Both parties expressed their determination to make every effort for further improving the interstate relations in the interest of both countries and of continuing international detente. Comrade Muhri especially stressed the importance of economic relations for the safeguarding of Austrian jobs.

Concludes Visit, Departs

LD150345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria, headed by its Chairman Franz Muhri, left for Vienna today. The delegation was on an official friendly visit in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at Prague main railway station by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, secretary of the party Central Committee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION TO HANOI

LD142122 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The General Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions organized yesterday evening a festive meeting of working people in the Vietnamese capital of the Hanoi theater in honor of the visit by the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

The heads of both delegations stressed in their speeches the importance of further strengthening friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic within the entire socialist community. Karel Hoffmann conveyed to the Hanoi working people the firm fraternal solidarity of Czechoslovak trade unionists with the struggle of the Vietnamese and Cambodian people for further bilateral development. In this connection he condemned Beijing's anti-Vietnamese campaign which endangers the peaceful construction of socialism in Vietnam.

Visits Haiphong

LD142302 Prague CTK in English 2121 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hanoi (CETEKA correspondent)--The delegation of the Czechoslovak Trade Union movement, headed by its chairman Karel Hoffmann, visited today the port of Haiphong, accompanied by representatives of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES TANJUG'S TREATMENT OF CAMBODIAN EVENTS

AU121455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Zdenek Horeni article in the column "We Comment": "Tranquility and Peace for Cambodia"]

[Excerpt] The process of restoring a life of peacetime building in Cambodia is a thorn in the side of Beijing's enemies of peace. Their transmitter, pretending to be the "Voice of Democratic Cambodia" (and broadcasting from South China), is not only trying to exaggerate in all possible ways attempts at subversion by remnants of the Pol Pot regime's advocates who are hiding in the jungle but also openly calls for sabotage and terrorist actions in the country. No wonder that this provocative "voice" is finding an echo on the pages of the reactionary bourgeois press, which did not conceal its anger about both the establishment of the People's Republic of Cambodia and its political platform as a nonalined country with a socialist orientation.

It is, however, strange--to say the least--that this service to the Maoist transmitter is also being extended by the TANJUG press agency and along with it by some of the Yugoslav press. In its reports from Bangkok TANJUG is trying to revive Beijing's fairy tales about alleged severe battles that are taking place in the country. "Great victories over the Vietnamese aggressors" are mentioned and POLITIKA'S special correspondent even claims that "the war continues" in Cambodia, that the battles have been carried "into the vicinity of Phnom Penh", that Pol Pot's troops have recaptured the entire southeastern part of the country and so forth.

Such statements in the Yugoslav press parroting obvious disinformations of Beijing's propaganda are deplorable. They harm the people of Cambodia but they also harm the interests of the movement of nonalined countries, to which Cambodia and Vietnam and Yugoslavia all belong.

PRC PREPARING MILITARY AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM

LD130046 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A message was sent by the foreign minister of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic to the secretary general of the United Nations and the United Nations Security Council. Chinese soldiers, says this note of protest, have launched a total of 60 armed assaults against Vietnamese territory near the Chinese frontier between February 1st and February 8th. These attacks killed nine Vietnamese frontier guards; another eight were injured, and six Vietnamese soldiers were dragged off by the assailants to the Chinese side of the frontier.

It seems that by stepping up armed provocations at the Vietnamese-Chinese border, the Chinese Maoists are preparing the ground for military aggression against their southern neighbor. This is also corroborated by the Chinese military build-up in the frontier area. According to American sources, some 100,000 soldiers as well as tanks and planes are concentrated there.

The complicated Sino-Vietnamese relations are getting even tenser. Beijing is to blame for this. While visiting the United States and Japan, China's Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping openly threatened that his country would wage war against Vietnam. This attitude actually is just a continuation of Beijing's hegemonic campaign in Southeast Asia. After the reactionary Pol Pot regime had been toppled in Cambodia, a regime which as a tool of China had forced Vietnam into an armed conflict, Beijing is now stepping up its provocations against Hanoi.

Organized armed attacks on Vietnamese territory are becoming more frequent. The Chinese minority in Vietnam are being instigated to cause unrest. Disunity is being stirred up between the ASEAN countries and Socialist Vietnam. In short, China's Maoist leaders are doing the utmost to turn the existing tension at their southern neighbor's border into an actual armed conflict, blaming, of course, Hanoi for this trend of developments.

China's own hegemonic policies prove beyond dispute that it is not Vietnam which is to be blamed for hegemonic policies. Hegemonic policies in Southeast Asia are being pursued by China, reflected in territorial claims against all neighbors, interference in internal affairs with Chinese minorities being used as a tool, as well as the present process of getting ready for aggression against Vietnam.

Vietnam, by its principled foreign policy of peace, is discrediting Beijing's hegemonic plans and obstructing their realization. This is the reason of the Maoist leaders' hate and of their armed provocations, which are gross violations of international law.

But the Maoists should draw a lesson from history. History has confirmed that the Vietnamese people's longing for freedom and independence could not be suppressed by French colonial rule, nor was this spirit broken by United States imperialist aggression. As the Soviet paper PRAVDA puts it, the people of Vietnam have proved that they have been, and will be, for peace, and that aggression against their country is doomed to failure.

CTK WARNS OF 'MAOIST DANGER' TO VIETNAM

LD122205 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 12 Feb, (CETEKA commentary)--The Chinese Foreign Ministry handed over a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing on February 10, accusing Vietnam of "armed incursions into Chinese territory." It claims, among others, that "the present serious situation on the Sino-Vietnamese borders is a result of Vietnam's conduct."

According to observers, this note has been Beijing's strongest warning with warlike undertones to date. The present concentration of some twenty Chinese divisions and hundreds of warplanes near the Vietnamese borders, combined with the ever more frequent armed attacks by Chinese troops on Vietnamese border areas and the unscrupulous threats by Chinese leaders addressed to Vietnam clearly and eloquently show who really causes trouble in that part of the world.

The heart of the matter is the fact that unified, independent and Socialist Vietnam does not fit in with China's political strategy in Southeast Asia.

At the beginning of the 1970s, during the Vietnam war, Beijing already made its unjustified claims to Vietnamese territory, namely some archipelagos in the South China Sea.

In various parts of Vietnam Beijing sought to set up associations of Chinese settlers as the fifth column, sabotaged in various ways Vietnam's resistance to the imperialist aggression. Characteristic (?was) the first armed attacks by Pol Pot's troops on Vietnamese territory across the Cambodian borders. [Word indistinct] at Beijing's (?orders) in May 1975, shortly after the fall of the pro-American puppet regime in South Vietnam, and thus also after the reunification of the south and north of the country.

The common denominator of these steps is clear: Vietnam openly rejected the so-called Chinese development model. Vietnam's foreign policy, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence and cooperation, is in stark contrast with Beijing's concepts. After all, China does not hide that it regards Southeast Asia as its "overseas provinces." By its peace policy, as well as by its strategic position Vietnam is a serious obstacle for Beijing. Therefore it is no surprise that China exerts pressure on Vietnam and attempts to stain its prestige in the world.

The imperialist aggression in Vietnam has now been replaced by the Maoist danger. The world public clearly sees that tension on the China-Vietnam border is nothing but [word indistinct] hegemonism in practice.

INDRA VIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

LD150025 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 14 Feb, CETEKA--"Our policy is based on the Leninist theory on the inter-relation of socialism and democracy", Alois Indra, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly chairman stated at a meeting with journalists dedicated to the development of socialist democracy in Czechoslovakia today.

"It seeks mainly the greatest possible direct and indirect participation of the working people in the making and implementation of the policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, in the administration of both republics and the whole federation", Alois Indra added.

"The instruments of people's power in Czechoslovakia are especially the national committees of all levels in which some 800,000 citizens work", said the chairman and noted that one-third of the Czechoslovak budget is available to these organs of people's power.

He recalled that the National Front, its organs and organizations are the backbone of the Czechoslovak political system. One half of the country's adult population is involved in the work of the National Front, which associates the Communist Party and four other political parties, the trade union movement and many other social organizations. Alois Indra spoke about the democratic composition of the Federal Assembly which has 350 deputies, 200 of them in the House of the People and 150 in the House of Nations.

He noted that 199 are from the Czech Republic, 124 from Slovakia and 27 of other nationalities. In contrast with Western countries the parliament has 100 (?women) members.

Out of the 350 deputies, 237 are members of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, 43 are members of other political parties and 70 are unaffiliated. Some 184 of the membership are workers and cooperative farmers.

FRANKFURT COURT BERATED FOR SENTENCE OF HIJACKERS

LD021038 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Feb, CETEKA--The sentence passed on the two Czechoslovak air pirates Josef Katrincak and Radomir Sebesta by the West German court in Frankfurt is mockery of the loudly proclaimed fight against air piracy and international terrorism, today's RUDE PRAVO says.

Katrincak and Sebesta, who hijacked last May a Czechoslovak plane on a Prague-Brno flight, under the threat of using dynamite, were sentenced to three years in prison.

The daily points out that the court in the Federal Republic of Germany admits fabrications presented by the terrorists on the recommendation of lawyers. The prosecution does not try to argue against their lies and the court makes it easier by excluding the public from the proceedings.

RUDE PRAVO stresses that in the Federal Republic of Germany, every thief or bully is a suitable tool for anti-Czechoslovak and anti-socialist propaganda.

In spite of the campaign for "intensifying the struggle against terrorism," West German courts are more and more lenient towards hijackers. When similar crimes are committed in West German territory the government tries hard to get the terrorists back. But when Czechoslovakia asks for extradition of hijackers, the West German Government always refuses, openly admitting the use of a double standard.

ABUSE OF AUTHORITY IN SLOVAK ENTERPRISE DISCUSSED

AU122200 [Editorial report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 29 January 1979 on page 3 carries a 2,800-word article by Alexander Marencak of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission and Vojtech Vesely, a PRAVDA editor, entitled "When You Are on the Top..." which deals with the events in the Skalica enterprise of the Bratislava automobile works that resulted in the discharge of both the enterprise director, Eng J. Koncir, and the chairman of the enterprise party organization, J. Bilik, in December 1978.

The article stresses that it was not because of economic results that Koncir was "recalled from his post." On the contrary, the good economic results and the people with whom he surrounded himself made him believe that "everything is permissible, everything can be excused and no one can call him to account." [paragraph continues]

The article notes that gradually "two kinds of discipline began to be applied in the enterprise--a rigid and exacting discipline for the majority and a relaxed and formal discipline for some of the ranking personnel."

To illustrate such double standards the article points out that on Mondays the director and his deputy came to work around noon and on Fridays left at noon, that the director circumvented the ban on alcoholic beverages he himself issued and that he used "incorrectly and for inappropriate purposes" the funds that are allocated to the ranking personnel. For instance, at the close of the first half of 1978 he distributed among the ranking personnel and the workers the bonuses for plan overfulfillment in a ratio of 24:1 in favor of the ranking personnel.

According to the article, he also evaded paying rent for the enterprise-owned apartment he used, claimed a tax deduction he did not deserve and received "other unjustified benefits." The paper also cites two cases in which the director fired employees who dared to criticize shortcomings in the enterprise.

In the following part of the article the authors draw a general conclusion from the case, saying that it is an illustration of the possible consequences of the lack of a "critical atmosphere" in an enterprise and of the party organization's "inconsistent" implementation of its right of control. This is why, the article says, the chairman of the party organization was dismissed along with the enterprise director.

The paper also asks how it was possible that J. Koncir was elected director in Skalica and views the case as an example of the harmful consequences of a "liberal" approach to the evaluation of cadres.

## BRIEFS

PEAT RESOURCES--There are 2,380 separate deposits of peat in the CSSR, containing 467 million cubic meters of peat. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Feb 79 p 3 AU]

NEW STRIP MINE UNDER CONSTRUCTION--The construction of the new Vrsany strip mine in the Most region has been given precedence in the North Bohemian brown coal basin's capital construction program. In the next 5-year plan the Vrsany mine will replace the exhausted localities of the Lezaky mines. The new Vrsany mine is expected to yield 7 million tons of brown coal annually. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 79 p 2 AU]

SHORTFALL IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--The East Bohemian region's housing construction plan had a shortfall amounting to about Kcs137 million last year. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 12 Feb 79 p 1 AU]

HONECKER LEAVES FOR MIDDLE EAST, AFRICA 15 FEBRUARY

LD141318 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1159 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A GDR party and state delegation under Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, is leaving tomorrow on official friendship visits to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Zambia and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The delegation was invited by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; by Dr Agostinho Neto, president of the MPLA Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola; Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party and of the Republic of Zambia; and Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

ATTACK ON U.S. IRANIAN EMBASSY TO DISCREDIT NEW GOVERNMENT

LD142204 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Ingrid Uhlig discusses the situation in Iran:

Observers are saying increasingly that the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was deliberately aimed at discrediting the provisional government and latest developments in Iran and even, perhaps, at giving the United States a reason for launching actions of its own. These surmises are substantiated by the almost simultaneous murder of the U.S. ambassador in neighboring Afghanistan. Such methods would not be all that new. There have been similar cases in the past. To give but one example: In 1918 provocateurs murdered the German ambassador in Moscow, Mirbach, an action which was clearly intended to furnish German imperialism with a pretext for military intervention against the Soviet power.

The events in Tehran underscore Khomeyni's warning about the defenders of the old regime who hide behind revolutionary masks in Iran and who must be fought against. The Shi'ite leader has made it clear on several occasions that foreign embassies must be respected. Some news agencies do not rule out the possibility that those responsible for the heavy shooting could have been members of the disbanded and hated secret police, SAVAK. The struggle for the consolidation of the new power established in Iran continues.

COMMENTARY ON CARTER'S VISIT TO MEXICO

LD150050 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter left today for an official state visit to Mexico. Seldom has such importance been attached to a trip by a U.S. representative to Latin America. Here is a commentary from our correspondent Horst Kaeubler in Washington on the motives for this:

[Kaeubler] Washington's gaze is fixed on the country of giant cacti on the far side of the Rio Grande, in which oil is beginning to gush forth in undreamed of quantities. The day when Mexico will become an oil-producing country on the scale of Iran no longer seems remote. The [word indistinct] news about Mexico's rise to the status of an oil-producing country has reached Washington at a highly critical political moment. The United States has come to rely more than ever on oil imports from abroad.

The lack of oil from Iran threatens to hurl the United States into an energy crisis which, in the words of energy Secretary Schlesinger to a Congress committee, could be more serious than that experienced during the period of the Arab oil boycott.

Work has already begun in the U.S. Department of Energy on an emergency plan, which envisages drastic measures, ranging from gasoline price increases to gasoline station closures and possible gasoline rationing. It is surprising, then, that Washington has suddenly discovered a love of Mexico, of a country which it has humiliated more than once in the past, whose territory north of the Rio Grande was occupied in the war of 1848--a country which was reduced to a market for the goods of major U.S. concerns, whose agricultural products encounter import obstacles in the United States?

Never has there been so much talk in Washington of the possibility that imports of Mexican oil could substitute for the lack of Iranian oil and avert the energy crisis which threatens to hit the United States. Faster than the government (?agency) in Mexico the CIA worked out in a secret report that this southern neighbor could increase its oil production from the present 550,000 barrels a day to 4 or 5 million barrels by the beginning of the eighties at the latest. As if Mexico's foreign policy were decided on in the secret intelligence headquarters, the report notes that this production would be sufficient to cover at least a third of future U.S. oil requirements.

[Words indistinct] U.S. companies urged the Mexican Government to supply larger quantities of natural gas to the United States. Mexico fixed a price of $2,60 per 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas, but the deal was never concluded. Energy Secretary Schlesinger brought about its collapse in order to force the Mexican Government to accept a price laid down by the United States. Nor can it have been accidental that it was precisely at that time that a decision was made in Washington to erect an impenetrable wire fence along the Mexican border in order to prevent 600,000 Mexicans annually from seeking work in the United States. Mexican President Portillo told his northern neighbor in no uncertain terms, however, that he would rather burn off the natural gas then yield to the arrogance of the power in Washington.

It has taken those in Washington a long time to understand that the balance of power on either side of the Rio Grande has changed. "It is no longer the United States which holds the trump card," congressmen [name indistinct] and Derwinski noted in a letter to President Carter. "At a time when the United States is more dependent than ever before on foreign sources of raw materials, we cannot afford the luxury of provoking a neighboring country which has at its disposal vitally important raw materials. The congressmen's letter to President Carter ends with a demand urging that the policy pursued to date toward Mexico be reexamined, and that a relationship based on mutual regard and respect for sovereignty be established with this southern neighbor.

If the U.S. President's visit to Mexico is to produce practical results, he will be unable to avoid taking into account this change in the balance of power on either side of the Rio Grande. The old policy of hegemony practiced toward Mexico for decades could be fatal for Washington.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND INTERVIEWS CAMBODIA'S ROS SAMAY

AU141835 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview with Ros Samay, general secretary of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), who is visiting the GDR--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: The new life in the People's Republic of Kampuchea is only a few weeks old. What are the greatest difficulties that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has left for the country, and what are the first steps of the people's power?

Answer: As you know, our country has been completely liberated from the fascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime since 7 January 1979. Now the Kampuchean people are building a new life. On this road there are a great many difficulties. But the People's Revolutionary Council is overcoming them. The difficulties result from the fact that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime has destroyed our entire country. This means that we must now build up our country and our life from scratch, with our own hands, without any technical means. This is how we begin. I believe that these are the most important steps.

Question: What forces are included in the KNUFNS, under whose leadership has the country been liberated?

Answer: The National United Front, which was founded on 2 December 1978, unites in its ranks all strata of the people: Workers as well as peasants, members of the intelligentsia, religious circles and representatives of the national minorities. The 14 personages who form the Front's Central Committee and who represent different strata belong to the initiators of the resistance struggle which began as long ago as shortly after the establishment of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in April 1975.

Question: Can you name some factors that made it possible to drive out the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime?

Answer: The most important reason is to be found in the fact that the Kampuchean people want to determine their path, to build their life, themselves. Our people were against this regime, put up resistance to it and rose up against it.

I would like to use this opportunity to express our cordial thanks for the socialist countries' enduring solidarity that we have experienced.

Question: What is the attitude of the People's Republic of Kampuchea toward the expansion of the zone of peace and of detente to also include Southeast Asia?

Answer: As far as our position on the expansion of peace and detente to Southeast Asia is concerned, I would like to emphasize that our people want to live in peace. In this respect we fully and wholly support the proposal of the Soviet Union because it also complies with our vital interest, namely, to live in peace.

Question: At the extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council, in which you have participated, new actions for halting the arms race, for insuring lasting security were discussed. Where do you see your country's place in the worldwide struggle of the forces of peace?

Answer: Our country's People's Revolutionary Council supports these ideas which constitute a great asset for the peoples, and we have made our contribution in the struggle for peace by overthrowing Peking's stooges Pol Pot and Ieng Sary and by thus eliminating a hotbed of war in Southeast Asia. We can state quite clearly that China constitutes a genuine danger to peace.

Question: How do you assess relations between the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the GDR, the relations of the peoples of our two states?

Answer: We do not know how to thank the GDR people because they are supporting us in every conceivable way in our struggle. For example, when the KNUFNS was founded, we knew that the GDR was standing at our side. When the People's Republic of Kampuchea was founded, you recognized us. And most recently, at the extraordinary meeting of the World Peace Council, you manifested your solidarity in a very effective way during our stay. Permit me to express our deep gratitude to the party, the government and the people of the GDR.

We are deeply impressed by this great aid, and when I return to my fatherland, I will inform the leading comrades about the deep feeling of solidarity that is linking the GDR people with our people.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE TO SEND AID TO CAMBODIA

LD141430 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The GDR will suport the afflicted people of Kampuchea by sending a relief consignment worth M5 million. The first consignment of the GDR Solidarity Committee--of medicines, clothing and foodstuffs--is being readied. Heng Samrin, the Kampuchean leader, in a GDR radio interview spoke of the grim legacy of the Pol Pot clique. It has destroyed all vital facilities such as markets and schools. The provision of foodstuffs is the prime task in overcoming the present situation. The Beijing leaders have pursued a policy of interference by setting up a murderous and misanthropic puppet regime. For all the complexity of the situation, the People's Republic of Kampuchea will always know how to distinguish between the peace-loving people of China and their reactionary leaders.

SECRETARY FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS MEETS CARDINAL BENGSCH

LD142116 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1702 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR State Secretary for Church Affairs Hans Seigewasser and Cardinal Alfred Bengsch, chairman of the Berlin Bishops Conference, met today for a talk on questions of common interest. State Secretary Hans Seigewasser referred to the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact states and spoke of the need to take concrete steps for disarmament and detente as the most urgent task of international politics as well as a world-wide responsibility for preserving and securing peace.

Cardinal Bengsch referred to recent statements by the pope and stated that the church wanted to serve the cause of peace by furthering the values and principles which facilitate peace and the rapprochement of peoples and underlie international welfare.

Both men noted that contacts between the State Secretary for Church Affairs and Catholic Church representatives since the founding of the GDR had contributed to a frank exchange of views, mutual understanding and good resolution of issues.

Hermann Kalb, the deputy state secretary, Prelate Paul Dissemond, secretary of the Berlin Bishops Conference, and Msgr Gerhard Lange took part in the conversation.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY TO CIVIL DEFENSE WORKERS

AU122206 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Order of the Day of the National Defense Minister: Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann Thanks For Exemplary Work"]

[Text] In an order of the day, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister for national defense, thanked the uniformed members and honorary staff workers of civil defense for their exemplary work. "They are participating in a variety of ways in the high achievements in all fields of life," the order says.

The defense minister assessed the outstanding deeds in preventing and fighting catastrophes and breakdowns, particularly the consequences of the extreme weather conditions late last year and early this year, as well as the activities for protecting the lives of our people, the saving of material assets and supplying the population as convincing evidence of the increased capabilities of civil defense. "With their dedicated service," Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann stressed, the uniformed members, civilian employees and voluntary staff workers of civil defense are making a valuable contribution to protecting the population and the national economy, strengthening national defense and insuring socialism and peace. Thus they are fulfilling a high humanistic requirement."

The results achieved last year are evidence of the increased readiness and ability of women, men and youths of honorably fulfill the assignment of the Ninth SED Congress to develop civil defense.

Attends Dresden Military Conference

LD150440 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The National People's Army [NVA] and the GDR border troops will always protect the socialist homeland reliably. This assurance was given in Dresden on Wednesday by the participants in a 2-day delegates conference of the SED party organizations in the NVA. They expressed to the Central Committee their readiness to make their contribution toward the maintenance of peace alongside the Soviet Army and the other fraternal socialist armies. Col Gen Heinz Kessler listed in the report by the Secretariat of the Main Political Administration the outstanding results achieved in the realization of the military class task laid down by the ninth congress.

A cordial welcome was given to the SED Central Committee delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Politburo and the minister for national defense.

PLANTS ELIMINATE LAGS, POWER ECONOMIES URGED

DW141230 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 11 Feb 79 DW

[Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] The weekend news involves the SED bezirk delegates conference. The great political and economic questions of our time are on the agenda. The course of party elections to date reveals that the tasks which we are facing this year are being tackled everywhere with great objectivity, many ideas and a great deal of initiative. I visited the Elbewerft shipyard in Boizenburg Wednesday. The shipbuilding workers had promised to eliminate the plan lags by the date of the Schwerin Bezirk delegates conference, a plan lag which had been incurred during the first few days of January as a result of adverse weather conditions. They kept their promise. The lag in production was eliminated last week.

Many enterprises, dear listeners, had eliminated this unpleasant plan lag by the end of January. Not all plants have achieved this, to be sure, some having set themselves targets to this end by the date of the bezirk delegates conference, others by the end of February. The conditions for eliminating such a plan backlog differ in the plants. An enterprise working around the clock in three shifts cannot put in an extra shift. In the construction sector in general, and in underground construction in particular, it is very hard to make up for the loss of several days. But we will cope with this problem; no doubt about that, dear listeners.

But there are yet some other problems, difficult problems to boot. Raw materials are becoming scarcer and more expensive on the world markets. In this situation maximum material austerity is law for us; it is simply imperative. Under the 1979 plan we have set for ourselves the task to increase industrial production by 5.5 percent. The raw material quantities, however, will increase by only 1.7 percent. This comparison shows that our economic performance development requires maximum effectiveness in energy input and raw materials. For this reason the 1979 plan is aimed at reducing the specific consumption of energy sources and raw materials by an average 4 percent. If you want to put it this way, dear listeners, then let us say that this is the problem of our economy this year. It is a highly difficult task which can be fulfilled only with comprehensive rationalization and the full exploitation of science and technology. As difficult as this task is, there cannot be any shortcuts, for this 4 percent saving in material constitutes a solid and definitely calculated quantity in the 1979 plan for the sake of achieving the envisaged growth rate.

We, dear listeners, are not the only ones facing problems with respect to energy and raw materials. News from all over the world shows each day that the industrial countries have increasing worries about energy and raw materials. Constantly we hear appeals from the United States, France, Britain, the Federal Republic in which the governments call for energy austerity. Just last Thursday the Bonn economics minister spoke in the Bundestag with great concern over the energy supply by the end of the eighties and later. In Europe, the turn of the year drastically demonstrated that energy is a treasure. In many places the energy supply broke down and caused economic difficulties. Just a little earlier the increased consumption of electric power in France during a cold spell led to the collapse of France's whole energy supply: a countrywide short-circuit. Earlier we heard from the United States that even in a country with a large-scale power generation, this power supply was inadequate for covering the requirements of the economy and of private households during peak times.

Electric energy generated from coal, mineral oil, gas, uranium and hydropower has become an international treasure. In all countries energy consumption is increasing in leaps, with rationalization, dear listeners, among the major consumers. Rationalization saves labor but needs more electric power. Simultaneously the costs for energy generation are going up everywhere. Jeanschwalde near Cottbus is the site for our next big power plant. For years 6,000 workers will be working on this large construction site. If we add the opening of the required brown-coal open-pit mine, then you will understand why the energy sector is swallowing the lion's share of our industrial investments yearly.

During the period from 1950 to 1960 the GDR doubled the production of electric energy, and it doubled it again by 1974. Last year we achieved an output of 100 billion kilowatt hours; 100 billion kilowatt hours, mind you, compared with 19 billion kilowatt hours produced on this territory before the war. These figures represent an enormous economic performance. They indicate the capability of socialist planned economy to get a grip on this first-rate economic problem through a long-term energy program. In CEMA we have mapped out the well-known, long-term target program for energy which will guarantee the CEMA countries essentially a stable energy supply by 1990 and thereafter. No doubt the long-term energy planning is an advantage of our system over that of the capitalist countries.

This is not intended to say, however, that the socialist countries can be lavish with energy. On the contrary. We must handle energy very carefully, very efficiently. We must save energy, not because we are poor but because energy has become so precious. Effective use of energy is an objective law of economy. Good socialist ways of solution cannot reduce the energy problem which objectively exists. It must be solved through new efforts each year, in each winter, in each hour.

All industrial states feverishly are working on the development of energy-saving technologies and products. I think we are right in clearly realizing the importance and seriousness of the energy problem in order to realistically assess the phenomena of everyday life.

Dear listeners, when we discuss current economic problems today, I must also mention the fact that the annual bonus is now being paid in the enterprises. A pleasant event in the course of the year.

Now we want to congratulate the 130,000 post employees on their day of honor. The post with all its services is playing a significant part in our lives. If we think today of the work done by the working people in this economic branch, the word post may touch off some resentments, such as people lined up at post office counters, late delivery of newspapers, and sometimes belated delivery of letters. I believe though that on a day of honor you must not draw a critical, opinion, you must much rather stress the great achievements of postal employees.

Let us begin with the distribution of newspapers by the post. The post distributed 8.5 million newspapers daily. By the way, in the GDR 1,000 inhabitants subscribe to 495 dailies; this is a country where most people read papers. Special thanks are expressed today to the diligent women who are distributing the papers in all weather conditions.

Early last year an electronic data processing machine for post distribution was introduced successfully in the capital. A computer is now distributing the papers. More than 100 people now can be used in Berlin for handling other tasks. In Rostock, Schwerin and Frankfurt Bezirke electronic data processing has been introduced as well. Halle and Cottbus Bezirke are about to introduce this system. A total of 1,500 jobs will be vacated that way. Persistent rationalization is taking place in the post. This is the only way to handle the manpower problem.

Telephone service has made great progress, too, even if we are frequently irritated by busy lines. You can automatically dial 93 percent of all long-distance calls, amounting to more than 600 million a year. International telephone serice achieved high standards too. Some 78 percent of these calls can be dialed automatically. About 48,000 new telephone connections were installed last year, 38,400 of them in apartments. We are making progress here, too, even though not as fast as some people would like to. By the way, I know of no country where enough telephone connections have been installed.

Dear listeners, an important service of the post is the free convertibility of checks. Not less than 30 million checks have been cashed in post offices: checks of banks, saving banks, and money orders. This is most practical for all of us, but you must admit that it causes a lot of work for the post and that it is actually not a usual job of post offices. The post has taken over an expensive job of banks and savings banks although the post has considerable manpower trouble as we all know. Banks have these problems, too, but now another group of working people are handling these tasks. Without wanting to say anything against the popular method of cashing checks at post offices, I still would like to say that if you have an account in the bank, you ought to cash it there or in a savings bank. This seems to me a just distribution of work. We must give some thought to that, dear listeners.

Sending telegrams by phone is one more rationalization measure of the post. The text is passed on simultaneously to the post office of the destination; less routine, less work.

The post presently is working on a fully automatic letter distribution system which presently is handled semi-automatically. Much work time can be saved in this field of rather monotonous activity. As a whole, rationalization measures of the post in 1978 saved 3.7 million work hours. On 1 January the new telecommunications construction combine was established. Central post offices so far have been carrying out telecommunication construction work. These offices were attached to bezirk administration authorities. The establishment of the telecommunications construction combine helps to concentrate personnel as well as material means, permitting greater results to be achieved in telecommunications construction work. Like very combine the establishment of the telecommunications construction combine must be considered a rationalization measure.

BRIEFS

LIBYAN COOPERATION PROTOCOL--Tripoli--A protocol on cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in the field of youth work for the year 1979 was signed on Sunday in Tripoli by delegation from the Office for Youth questions under the GDR Council of Minister and the Libyan Youth Secretariat. The agreement provides in particular for a comprehensive exchange of experience on the organization and management of youth work in the two countries. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0846 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD]

PRIME MINISTRY LAZAR TOURS BUDAPEST 16TH DISTRICT

LD142246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] "Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar is familiarizing himself with the life of the capital's 16th district today. The chairman of the Council of Ministers was briefed by Jozef Somogyi, first secretary of the district party committee, on the district's economic and political life." Gyorgy Lazar will be looking over various parts of the Ikarus bus factory later, and will meet the enterprises's leaders and members of its socialist brigades at an activists' conference in the afternoon.

MSZMP'S IMRE KATONA RETURNS FROM KARDELJ FUNERAL

LD141344 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)--Imre Katona, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee and secretary of the Hungarian Presidential Council, returned Tuesday from Yugoslavia where he represented the HSWP CC and the Hungarian Presidential Council at the funeral of Edvard Kardelj, member of the Federal Presidency and of the Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the Communist League of Yugoslavia.

COMMENT ON SUCCESS OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD141318 Budapest MTI in English 1108 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI)--"After hard battles, prolonged struggles and armed uprising, revolution came out victorious in Iran, the despotic monarchist regime collapsed," says the editorial in NEPSZABADSAG, central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in its Wednesday issue.

"The struggle against the shah's despotic regime and Bakhtiar Government developed under the slogan of Islamic republic. Its demands are of an anti-imperialist and democratic nature," establishes the daily and goes on to add: "Multitudes of common people from cities and villages, millions of peasants and workers side by side with the intelligentsia, considerable groups of students, masses of small traders as well as a number of representatives of the national bourgeoisie entered the political and armed arena."

The editorial goes on to point out: "The revolution has won, but the battle is still not over. Internal and external anti-progressive forces have yet not abandoned hopes of turning and influencing the events in a direction compatible to their interests. In their struggle for the country's democratization, for frustrating the machinations of imperialists and for defending their independence, the Iranians are not alone. They have the earnest sympathy and solidarity of the supporters of progress. The Hungarian people too welcome with sincere joy the grand victory of the Iranian revolution. This is expressed also by the greetings cable sent by the Hungarian Government.

"The Iranian events are of world political significance. One of the most important links in the imperialist chain of military bases built with the help of the Pentagon has shattered. The new Iranian Government has declined to play the role of the gendarmerie in the Persian Gulf. The creation of the national democratic power and its consolidation can be of immense value towards that the Indian Ocean region become the zone of firm peace," concludes the NEPSZABADSAG editorial.

NHAN DAN EDITOR EXPLAINS VIETNAM'S ROLE IN CAMBODIA

ID131608 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 11 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] In Vietnam the armed forces continue to play a major role in the life of the country. Understandably, growing tension along the northern border with China ties up considerable forces, taking them away from production. At the same time, in the western theater of war, Vietnam first fought a defensive war against the Pol Pot regime and then became increasingly active alongside the popular forces. In this situation we spoke with 59-year-old Hoang Tung, editor in chief of the Vietnamese party paper NHAN DAN and member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party. He owes his international standing to the fact that in foreign policy issues he is usually the first one to state the views of the Vietnamese leadership. On this occasion he explains how Vietnam sees its role vis-a-vis events in Kampuchea. [begin recording]

[Hoang Tung--in Vietnamese fading into Hungarian translation] Two facts must be stated. First, the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean revolutionary forces carried out a revolution to change the country's situation and to be able to begin to build a revolutionary power. Second, there is the fact of cooperation between Vietnam and revolutionary Kampuchea. You ask how we realized this cooperation? We weakened the enemy which was both the enemy of the Kampuchean people and our enemy; this enemy had attacked us and brought about terrible destruction in our border areas. The losses suffered by the reactionary Pol Pot regime which attacked us weakened them, and so the insurrection of the Kampuchean people could successfully take place.

During the past decades, the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean people struggled heroically against the aggression of imperialist forces. I can say that in all of Southeast Asia, it was the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea who fought the greatest, the most important and most heroic struggle to repulse the former European colonialists and to repel the aggression of French imperialism. Following this, the peoples of the three countries in Indochina, remaining steadfast, also defeated the American aggressors in a long fight.

The intervention of Chinese forces striving for hegemony in this region had the objective of building Kampuchea as a base against the Vietnamese and Lao revolution and to expand its influence in Southeast Asia. The result of the defeat of Chinese reactionary forces in Kampuchea is that all the three countries in Indochina can start out on the road leading to independence, freedom and socialism.

Indochina has become a solid bastion opposing Chinese great power hegemony and is a factor which prevents such hegemony from gaining ground. This contributes indirectly to the security of countries in Southeast Asia and to defending the peace and stability in the region. This is a suitable basis for realizing friendly contacts between countries in the Southeast Asian region. [end recording]

INHERENT DANGERS IN PRC FOREIGN POLICY NOTED

AU0817Z35 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Ferenc Varnai article: "Will the Honeymoon Continue"]

[Text] During Deng Xiaoping's Washington visit, the question was sprung on him on U.S. television whether the honeymoon of the normalization of Chinese-U.S. relations would survive the glitter of his present visit. Deng--who, following his more reserved behavior in the first days, had taken so much to his U.S. show by then that he even tried on cowboy hats--replied with self-assurance: "I see no danger there. The honeymoon will continue."

The Chinese deputy premier made no secret of what kind of honeymoon he has in mind. Not only did he discuss a normalization of relations, which had been delayed for a long time, between the two countries as well as requested credits, licences and machinery for the implementation of large-scale plans of modernization before the turn of the century in the Chinese economy, but he also came out with the --according to the New York TIMES, not unexpected, but, nevertheless, "breathtaking"--plan that the Chinese, Americans and, indeed, the Japanese and West Europeans should "unite in an alliance against the hegemonists" (meaning the Soviet Union). And his speech at a closed session of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee was full of anti-Soviet invectives and threats against Vietnam.

Calming Propaganda

No wonder that the politicians, bank bosses, industrial magnates and generals attending the banquets and receptions staged in Deng's honor were beaming with satisfaction. Following decades of a complete confrontation, the most significant politician of the PRC, which is about the celebrate the 30th anniversary of its birth, has not only buried the hatchet, but even offered an alliance to U.S. imperialism!

However, along with satisfaction, more than a little doubt and uncertainty, too, were visible and perceptible. Whereas they flirted with the idea of employing Deng's offer to their own advantage, they were also troubled by the possibility that the Chinese leadership may trick the United States and force it onto a path of aggravating Soviet-U.S. relations. They wavered also in view of the possibility that, although the Beijing leaders are promising today that they will not annex Taiwan by force, tomorrow--precisely in possession of an increased strength attained through U.S. assistance--they might act quite differently. Nor is there a reliable answer to the question of how China will pay for American technology. Since these fears are not unfounded, they play a role in the fact that a large portion of the U.S. bourgeois press, deviating from its habit, did not sound the victory fanfares this time. However, other factors were also instrumental in the fact that they struck a more moderate tone. Let us see what they have written.

"The U.S. Government," we read, "is troubled by Deng's remarks." "Nobody in the Carter administration is willing to risk detente to favor the new partner," "Carter knows that he has the Chinese card in his hands, but he will not upset anyone by it," we read in the "evaluations," which were most probably deliberately muted, were very likely meant for the consumption of the Soviet Union and the troubled world. [paragraph continues]

Indeed, it was said in the press that "nothing was more unpleasant than Deng's tone for the Americans." It was even supposed to have been seen how "U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's face visibly trembled with distress when Deng noted before journalists that he and Vance are of the same opinion about the Soviet danger." They all but insisted that there is no need for concern, the Chinese are only talking. We have read and heard similar "calming" views in many West European bourgeois newspapers, radio and television programs.

It is obvious why they want to set us at ease. However, do we really overestimate the dangers inherent in Chinese foreign policy? Also we know quite well that, for the time being, China's backwardness does not make the realization of its desire to rule the Far East and the world possible.

It Cannot Be Guaranteed

However, the almost obsessively proclaimed views about the inevitability of war and the perils engendered by detente, the hysterical sallies against cooperation with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and offering raw materials, market and alliance of China, a country with a population of almost a billion people, have their own impact and logic. These strengthen the extremist circles that have always been against an alleviation of international tension and disarmament. When Deng came out against maintaining detente and concluding a SALT-II agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons systems, he wanted to ingratiate himself with the "hard wing" of Congress, because he hopes to obtain from them, through their aid, the political, financial and technical support and the weapons deliveries without which China is unable to realize its great-power plans, its plans of domination.

Still, should it obtain them, what guarantees are there that it would "relax, calm down and adhere to the norms of international life? Judging by the Chinese leaders' words and deeds, there are no such guarantees. On the contrary, one can even expect that, being stronger and having more modern weapons and a war industry, China's great-power ambitions and its aggressiveness would increase. And is it not justified to consider that this increased strength may not turn only to the north? Why should Chinese nationalism, which contains the ambition to rule the world--and there is a precedent for this in history--not seek "living space" also in the multitude of the Southeast Asian countries, which are inhabited by so many Chinese and which are weaker, to boot? When the Beijing leadership tries to set Soviet-U.S. relations on a razor's edge, it expected that not China, but the United States would become embroiled in a war with the Soviet Union. After all, an underdeveloped China could advance to the forefront of the world even if it did not catch up with the industrially advanced countries in the next 20-25 years, if these countries weakened each other in a destructive war.

Tomorrow's Possibility, or Today's Policy?

Those who want to set their own minds and ours at ease at all costs about China's peaceful-minded future count on the fact that, in the final analysis, the domestic policy of countries determines their foreign policy. They say that the creation of a more efficient and advanced Chinese economy will be accompanied by a development of the intelligentsia, a host of skilled workers and a loftier mentality and increased concern for an improved standard of living will cool today's still aggressive spirits and guide China's foreign policy into a more serene channel.

Of course, such calculations may contain some realistic elements in the long term. Still, can we entrust ourselves and the destiny of the world to such a "theoretically possible" variant? Is it not our duty also to contemplate what could happen until--and this takes several decades--this situation comes about, not to mention the fact that we must wage our present struggle on the basis of the Chinese leadership's current, actual policy and not on the basis of an eventual possibility tomorrow. Of course, we could be pleased if a positive change took place in China and would adjust our policy accordingly. But now we are obliged to consider the aggressive line and acts of Chinese policy and, therefore, not only must we expose NATO endeavors making allowances for a war, but we must also act against China's policy of striving to collaborate with the military bloc of the imperialists and encouraging the forces interested in the arms race and a sharpening of tension!

Nor can we disregard the fact that the struggle for power, which does not foster at all, among other things, the country's economic development, has not ended.

All this leads to one conclusion: We cannot entrust our peace and security to a remote, a theoretical possibility!

What Does Responsibility Demand?

What is required is not the profession of "understanding patience," soothing or, least of all, resignation, but the issuing of an unequivocal warning, which still comes in good time today, that the responsibility for the destiny of the world, including risking the peace of their own countries, lies with all those governments which not only fail to hold back the Chinese leadership, which relies on an intensification of tension and warlike adventures, but which even encourage and assist it. If President Carter really is disturbed by the fact--as a few U.S. papers maintain--that the attacks made by Deng could only enhance the determination of the conservative legislators who oppose the new SALT agreements, then the Chinese attacks made on U.S. soil against detente and a third country should also be disavowed officially.

This realization is maturing in the leading circles of several capitalist countries today. This is reflected by the statement made by Chancellor Schmidt in which he declared that the FRG does not intend to sell weapons to China. This was manifested by the Japanese Government when it deemed necessary on the threshold of another visit by Deng to the island country, to dissociate itself from the Peking politician's anti-Soviet outbursts in Washington. And this is what we gathered from the words of U.S. Senator George McGovern when he voiced concern that Deng's statements with regard to Vietnam, "when we consider them in the context of Chinese troop movements along the Vietnamese border, are unmistakably tantamount to a warlike threat."

Although the above views are inspired by different considerations, these conclusions bear witness to the fact that the conviction is spreading that, even if some people become preoccupied by the delights of the honeymoon, these delights are very doubtful and can hardly be everlasting.

NEW CURRENCY REGULATIONS FOR TOURISTS INTRODUCED

LD141916 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 14 (MTI)--Hungary's tourist trade continued to expand last year: The hard currency revenues from tourism reached the equivalent of 8,000 million forints, of which 3,000 million were used to cover foreign trips by Hungarian tourists.

The efforts aimed at increasing the country's competitiveness from the point of view of tourisim, improving tourism-related services and raising hard currency earnings as a consequence, remain in the focus of our attention. None the less important is, however, to reduce the unfavourable concomitants of this extensive tourist traffic. Measures to the end were made public Wednesday in a statement by the Hungarian Ministry of Finance and by the National Bank of Hungary.

The statement stipulates that the conditions of providing ruble-countries-bound Hungarian travellers with suitable foreign currencies, remain unchanged. The non-commercial rate of exchange of the currencies in the ruble zone is fixed in inter-state agreements, consequently no changes are foreseen in these rates.

Our foreign political intention is to approach a uniform forint rate of the various hard currencies. So far there has been a vast--in some cases as much as 100 percent--difference between the non-commercial and commercial forint rates of certain convertible currencies, mostly in a manner that the commercial rate was twice as high as the non-commercial one. With effect February 15, 1979 this difference has been limited to 75 percent. Consequently the non-commercial rates of the convertible currencies go up.

This rate of exchange (non-commercial) is being applied in accountings relating to individual citizens. (Like tourism, visits by relatives, copyrights, etc.) The rates of exchange of some currencies most frequently used in international tourism change as follows: The non-commercial rate of exchange of 1 U.S. dollar used to be forint 17.79, now it will be forint 20.33, whereas its commercial rate remains forint 35.58. One West German mark at the non-commercial rate equalled forint 9.72, it will now be worth forint 11.10 with its commercial rate staying at forint 19.43. From forint 1.36 the non-commercial rate of one Austrian schilling went up to 1.55, with the commercial one remaining forint 2.71.

From February 15, 1979 Hungarian citizens will be able to purchase extra convertible currency to cover their trips abroad, and also to visit more countries with tourists' passports. The measure aims at making the conditions to foreign travels by Hungarian citizens better.

Persons holding individual tourists' passports and wishing to visit capitalist countries and Yugoslavia, can buy the equivalent of 4,500 forints, instead of 4,000 so far. Over and above this sum each prospective tourist can purchase 1,500 forints worth of hard currency from the National Bank. Collective travellers [few words indistinct] entitled to buy 300.00 forints worth of hard currency in excess of their pocket money provided by (?a)travel agency. Travellers holding visitors' passports can invariably buy 500.00 forints worth of hard currenty and supplement this with the equivalent of 300.00 forints.

The purchase of the extra amount of hard currency is subject to a surcharge of 40 percent. Those tourists who have already bought the (?earlier) permitted amount of hard currency to their trips, who desire to travel later than February 15, are also entitled to the additional amount of convertible [passage indistinct].

With effect February 15, 1979 Hungarian [few words indistinct] visit more countries with tourists' passports. So far individual tourists have been allowed to visit those extra-European countries only to which [few words indistinct]. From now on tourists desiring to visit extra-European countries (e.g. the United States or Canada) can apply for hard currency allowance and buy plane tickets for forints for the appropriate flights of the CMEA states' airlines.

The Hungarian national economy and every Hungarian citizen [few words indistinct] interest of keeping the country's tourism within organized frames, of protecting the country's legal tender against speculations, and of making the stay of foreigners in Hungary as pleasant as possible.

Modification of the Hungarian currency regulations has the same goals. "We must consider the fact," the statement notes, "that our product assortment and the price level of certain goods and (devices) differ from those of other countries, especially of the neighbouring ones. Consequently foreign visitors to Hungary tend to buy--apart from the usual take-home gifts--also foods and other commodities which are massively subsidized by the state."

The Hungarian Presidential Council and the minister of finance have modified their 1974 decrees on planned currency management. The most important provisions of the modified regulations, to take effect on March 1, 1979, are the following:

--Foreigners can exchange to forints the money they have taken with them at official exchange places only (e.g. at National Bank and savings bank bureaus, travel agencies, etc), at the official rate of exchange. Similarly, Hungarians may buy foreign currencies for forints at these official places of exchange only.

--Instead of forint 400.00 per head so far, less cash may be carried out of the country by Hungarians and in by foreign tourists: Hungarians are allowed to take 200.00 forints in at most 50-forint notes, whereas foreigners may bring into the country or take out no more than 100.00 forints in coins.

--Both Hungarian and foreign tourists remain within their right to take with them foodstuffs sufficient for three days at most. From meat products, however, only 1 kg can be taken out of the country by one person. Those foreigners who spend less than 24 hours in the country can take with them no more than [figure indistinct] forint-worth of 'haversack rations'.

In protection of the Hungarian national economy's currency management interests application of the above regulations will be more regourously controlled in the future and severe actions taken against those who do not abide by them.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES CSSR DELEGATION HEAD ROHLICEK

LD142136 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR Government, who is heading the Czechoslovak delegation to the 18th session of the Polish-Czechoslovak committee of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. At the meeting, attended by Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy premier and chairman of the Polish side of the committee, problems connected with further development of Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation were discussed.

Cooperation Commission Session Ends

LD142336 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Feb, PAP--Current issues of Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation in economy, science and technology were discussed at the 18th session of the Polish-Czechoslovak committee for cooperation in economy, science and technology which ended here tonight. It was stated that recent years witnessed further development of mutually profitable activity, as reflected in the growth of trade and the strengthening of specialization and coproduction. The committee's decisions were included in the protocol which was signed by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Jagielski of Poland and by chairman of the government [words indistinct] Czechoslovakia.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski emphasized the role of meetings between party and government leaders in the strengthening of the Polish-Czechoslovak cooperation. The committee takes care of implementing the development trends defined in the course of those meetings. Special emphasis is put on strengthening coproduction and specialization, the fields in which remarkable progress has been noted. We have many agreements, Mieczyslaw Jagielski said, linking the industries of both countries, and some of them will continue to be in force after 1980.

At the same time we prepared a number of draft agreements which map out new directions of industrial cooperation in the next quinquennium and even as far as 1990. They concern such spheres which are of key significance for the economic development of Poland and Czechoslovakia: electronics, electroengineering, energy, agricultural machine industry and others.

Rudolf Rohlicek also drew attention to the significance of a successive "bringing closer the horizons" of economic cooperation between the two countries after 1980 during the Warsaw session of the committee. He named those spheres which from Czechoslovakia's viewpoint would be of greatest importance for common activities. That is mainly the electroengineering industry with such branches as the production of machine tools and coal mining machinery, [word indistinct] and road-building machines. We also prepared a draft agreement on coproduction of tractors with a capacity [words indistinct]. We devote much attention to the perfecting of transport cooperation as it is extremely important for the transit of our goods across land to the ports, said Rudolf Rohlicek.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES HUNGARIAN CULTURE MINISTER

LD150400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Imre Pozsgay, the Hungarian minister of culture, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of the minister of culture and art, was today received by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

Questions concerning Polish-Hungarian cultural cooperation and its further development were discussed. The meeting was attended by Zygmunt Najdowski, the minister of culture and art.

PZPR'S JAGIELSKI REVIEWS TIES WITH USSR

LD121703 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 79 p 4 LD

[Article by M. Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: "A Fraternal, Fruitful Alliance"]

[Text] The internationalist policy of the state to which Great October gave birth opened up prospects for the development of Polish-Soviet relations in a spirit of mutual understanding, mutual trust and neighborly cooperation. Unfortunately, throughout the 20-year interwar period the governments of the second Polish republic were unwilling to exploit this historical opportunity. As a result Poland found itself in isolation, which ended in 1939 with the September fall.

The joint struggle with the Soviet brothers against the Hitlerite aggressors brought us freedom. Embarking on the path of socialist building opened up before Poland new prospects for development and presented the opportunity to build its future on firm, indestructible foundations.

Speaking from the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, expressing the profound conviction of our entire society, noted: "The People's Poland, which was born as a result of the confluence of the struggle for independence and social revolution, is the embodiment of our people's vital aspirations and guarantees them a fitting, sovereign situation, dynamic economic development, and flourishing science and culture. This is the result of the people's selfless labor in the new socialist conditions and at the same time the result of Poland's fraternal friendship and cooperation and indestructible alliance with the Soviet Union."

This alliance is and will continue to be a reliable factor in the security, development and prosperity of our motherland, which is linked by bonds of friendship and close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Pooling existing strength and resources and expanding and deepening the processes of socialist economic integration, our states are obtaining increasingly significant successes and are fruitfully cooperating in resolving the problems which arise.

These processes were concisely and expressively characterized at the 25th congress of the CPSU by its general secretary, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: "Together with the flourishing of each socialist nation and the strengthening of the socialist states' sovereignty," he said, "their interconnections are becoming closer all the time, more and more common elements are emerging in their policy, economy and public life, and a gradual equalization of their levels of development is taking place. This process of gradual rapprochement between the countries of socialism is now manifesting itself quite definitely as a law-governed process."

The example of Poland's development confirms the correctness of these assessments. Its independence and security, revolutionary sociopolitical transformations, and the restoration and development of our national economy are inextricably linked in the awareness of millions of Poles with our alliance, friendship and cooperation with the motherland of Great October, the state of trailblazers and pioneers of socialism. Thanks to the USSR's assistance we have created modern metallurgy, energy, chemicals and machine building industries in Poland, that is, the sectors which predetermine the rate of further development of the national economy. [paragraph continues]

We have also laid the foundations for or developed other sectors--the shipbuilding, aviation, and motor vehicle and tractor industries and turbine production. Cooperation with the Soviet Union has created a basis for developing Polish automation and electronics.

In the current 5-year plan, alongside Soviet deliveries for the Katowice metallurgical combine and the broad gauge railroad which is under construction (which will link Silesia with Soviet iron ore regions and will serve for transporting Soviet iron ore and Polish coal and sulphur), we attach special significance to further deliveries of equipment from the Soviet Union for large-panel housing construction combines and construction materials plants, equipment for agriculture and the food industry, machines and apparatus for the chemicals and metallurgical industry, and power industry units.

In their turn large-series Soviet orders, by stimulating our industry's efficient development, help it to form specializations in many important export fields. As an example one can cite the establishment of Poland's shipbuilding industry and many machine building sectors. In the current 5-year plan we will supply the Soviet Union with sets of equipment for nearly 150 industrial projects.

Deepening Polish-Soviet scientific and technical ties have made it possible for us to commence the stage of specialization and production sharing. These have reached the highest level in such machine building sectors as the production of machine tools and motor vehicles, heavy vehicles and tractors, ships, and construction and road building machines. The proportion of articles manufactured on the basis of specialization and production sharing is increasing constantly and by the end of 1980 will total nearly one half of reciprocal deliveries of products of the machine building industry.

A new form of cooperation is being actively established in such an important sphere as the fuel and raw materials base. Mobilizing its own potentials, at the same time Poland is seeking to resolve fuel and raw materials problems on the basis of bilateral agreements with the USSR or multilateral agreements concluded within the framework of CEMA. We have participated and are participating actively in the creation on Soviet territory of such joint projects by the fraternal countries as the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant, the Kiyembayevskiy asbestos mining-enriching combine, the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, and enterprises for enriching ores and producing ferrous alloys. The potential of our construction organizations is also being used in the erection of other industrial projects in the land of the Soviets.

We are making ever-increasing use of the unusually rich achievements of Soviet science and technology, and sharing our own experience fraternally. Hundreds of Soviet and Polish scientific institutions, including the two countries' academies of sciences, are taking part in resolving 440 tasks and problems defined by the cooperation plan for 1976-1980.

A great role is played in developing all-round cooperation between our countries by the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration of CEMA countries, which is being successfully implemented. In the most important spheres long-term targeted cooperation programs have already been defined, which will make it possible to prepare long-term bilateral and multilateral economic agreements more widely, and also to elaborate national economic 5-year plans more fully and comprehensively and to link them more closely with fraternal countries' plans.

The long-term targeted programs resolve questions of great significance for the entire socialist community. Thus the program in the sphere of energy, fuel and raw materials provides for the accelerated development of a unified energy system, for improving oil and gas processing, and also for exploiting them in the best possible way. [paragraph continues]

New production capacities will be created in metallurgy as well as in the chemicals, pulp and paper and microbiological industries, by means of the joint efforts of interested countries.

The development and deepening of the CEMA member countries' cooperation and the revelation, during this cooperation, of increasingly sophisticated forms which satisfy all the participants in economic integration, are processes of important international significance. The Soviet Union is playing a leading role in the development of these processes. At the same time, each of the socialist community countries is also making an important, specific contribution. Taking the interests of our economy into account, we are adapting the structure of our national economy--and mainly industry--to the new requirements and new potentialities of socialist society and to the increasingly broad prospects for cooperation with the CEMA countries. Intensive work is being performed in this spirit, aimed at deepening Polish-Soviet cooperation.

Summit meetings between the leaders of our parties, talks between Comrade E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and also meetings between the chairmen of the Polish and Soviet councils of ministers are making an important contribution to the further development of Polish-Soviet cooperation. In line with the accords reached, we are seeking to make better use of production and technological potential, and to increase deliveries of many Polish industrial items to the USSR. We are also seeking to create preconditions for the implementation of plans which will insure the appropriate deliveries of fuel and raw materials from the Soviet Union, which will give us the opportunity to develop our country's economy on a stable basis in the future too. Specialization and production sharing programs are being drawn up for the period right up to 1990 in the machine building industry, metallurgy, chemical industry and in other sectors.

In the future the production of equipment for nuclear power stations will become a key task in production sharing and specialization. Production sharing also covers the manufacture of trucks, mining equipment for the open-cut extraction of lignite and bituminous coal, shipbuilding, and the building of drilling platforms used in the search for, and extraction of, oil and gas in sea and ocean shelf deposits. In the railroad transport field we intend, with our Soviet comrades to undertake--in order to meet the needs of both countries--the production of high-powered electric locomotives and railroad tracklayers, and to carry out comprehensive automation on the most important main railroads.

The development of cooperation in the production of light tractors, large-capacity internal combustion engines, mobile cranes and other construction machines, and of equipment for the metallurgical and chemical industries is being planned by us on a broad scale. As before, we shall develop the manufacture and delivery of complex equipment for the production of methanol, sulfuric acid, plastics and synthetic fibers. We are paying special attention to those sectors where specialization has already reached a certain level and also to agricultural development questions and reciprocal deliveries of industrially-manufactured consumer goods. Even a cursory enumeration of the sectors of our cooperation with the USSR attests graphically to their scale and significance.

Poland is proceeding jointly with the Soviet Union along the path which was initiated by the Great October Revolution. On this path, and in close cooperation with the land of Soviets, Poland has achieved results of which we are justifiably proud in the sphere of ideology and politics, the national economy and technology, science and enlightenment, culture and education. The strengthening of our brotherhood is an unshakable line of the Marxist-Leninist policy being pursued by the PZPR. Its political strategy defined by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses is consistently aimed at the further strengthening of the bonds which unite Poland and the Soviet Union in their striving for great common goals.

PAP REPORTS PLENARY MEETING OF TU CENTRAL COUNCIL

LD131000 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb, PAP--The Central Council of Trade Unions gathered at a plenary meeting here today to discuss the participation of labour organizations in the implementation of the 1979 socio-economic tasks laid down by the 13th plenum of the PUWP CC, as well as results of the citizens' voluntary work to celebrate the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. Participants in the meeting adopted a resolution on the tasks of trade union organizations in implementing the decisions of the 13th PUWP CC plenum. The document stresses that in the jubilee year of People's Poland the socioprofessional activity ought to find the fullest expression in active participation in the 35th anniversary civic deed. It should become a universal social movement for the full implementation of the 1979 tasks. The universal nature of the project requires good preparation, efficient organization and an honest appraisal of its effects. Both the report presented by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Wladyslaw Kruczek, and the discussion that followed it, stressed that the fulfilment of tasks envisaged in the 1979 national plan depended above all on a visible improvement in the effectiveness of management in all spheres of social and economic life. Questions of increased effectiveness of management were also dealt with in a speech by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier Jan Szydlak, who took part in the meeting. He spoke among other things about the effects of the severe attack of winter in January and the necessity to make up for the losses and delays it has caused. It was also stressed during the meeting that the trade union organizations and links of the workers' self-government ought to reveal constant care for work safety and the social situation of employees. Many speakers taking part in the debate drew attention to the need of correct utilization of the factory social fund.

Szydlak Addresses Council Plenum

LD141310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] The 10th plenum of the Central Council of Trade Unions took place today in Warsaw. After the speech made by Chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Wladysalw Kruczek, some dozen speakers took the floor, including Deputy Premier Jan Szydlak. He discussed the most important current government work, stressing the need to increase the efficiency of management, for discipline in industrial joint production, and to cut costs. The deputy premier said that the need was arising to work out a general program for saving fuel and power in the national economy. The plenum passed a resolution on the tasks of trade union echelons in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th plenum of the party's Central Committee. The main task facing trade unions in the current year is to enter into undertakings leading to an improvement in the quality of work, the full use of reserves, and an increase in the efficiency of management and a great improvement in social and living conditions. Jan Szydlak, member of the Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, dealt with increasing the effectiveness of management. He described the effects of the severe winter weather last month, stressing the need to make up for the losses and delays, if possible without working any overtime. Many speakers stressed the need for correct management of the social and welfare funds of plant enterprises. The document adopted by the participants in the session stresses in part that, in the year of the anniversary of People's Poland, social and professional activity should be expressed in the fullest possible way in participation in civic deeds marking the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. The deeds should become a national social movement for the full implementation of this year's tasks. The universal character of the deeds requires good preparation and insuring of the efficient organization of the deeds and of honest evaluation of their effects.

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU DEPARTS BUCHAREST FOR BULGARIA

AU150918 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 15 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, left Bucharest a short while ago for the People's Republic of Bulgaria where he will pay a friendly visit at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is accompanied on this visit by Comrades Leonte Rautu, Stefan Andrei and other officials.

On their departure at Bucharest-Otopeni International Airport, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were seen off by members and candidate members of the Executive Political Committee, by members of the party Central Committee and the government and by leaders of central institutions and public organizations. (Todor Ralovski), plenipotentiary minister-charge d'affaires of the People's Republic to Bulgaria to Bucharest was also present. Pioneers presented flowers to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FOREIGN OFFICIALS 14 FEBRUARY

Lebanon's Junblatt

AU141458 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] of Lebanon led by party Chairman Walid Junblatt, which is paying a friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The delegation includes: Salim Kuzah, secretary general; Daud Hamid and 'Abd as-Sayur, members of the PSP Executive Committtee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Virgil Cazacu and Iosif Uglar, members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the RCP Central Committee, and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee.

The delegation leader expressed warm thanks for being invited to visit Romania to get acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements along the path of socioeconomic development. Walid Junblatt stated that the PSP follows with interest Socialist Romania's foreign policy, and President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal efforts to consolidate international peace and security, to find a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, to support the Palestinians' right to an independent life, and to restore peace and normalize the socioeconomic life in Lebanon.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu greeted the PSP delegation led by its chairman, and stressed that its visit to Romania is proof of the good relations of friendship that have been established and are developing between the two parties, between Romania and Lebanon. During their talk, the two sides exchanged views on the activities and interests of the two parties. They expressed the desire to expand and deepen the ties between the RCP and the PSP, and to develop the Romanian-Lebanese cooperation, in the mutual interests of both countries, and in the interest of strengthening the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Romanian and Lebanese peoples, and of the general cause of international peace and cooperation.

Upon discussing various international issues, especially that of the Middle East, the two sides expressed the view that a lasting and just peace in the area must be based on a general settlement, which should lead to the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to solving the Palestinian problem through the establishment of an independent state for them, and to guaranteeing the security and integrity of all the states in the area.

Both sides stressed the need to settle the problems in Lebanon through national reconciliation, by intensifying efforts to normalize the situation in the country, so as to insure the independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

The sides emphasized that the general interests of international peace and security require peaceful solutions in instances of tension and conflict in the various parts of the world, and the consolidation of trust, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world; it is equally necessary to halt the arms race and effect specific disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Burundi Minister

AU141804 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1740 GMT 14 Feb 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Gaspard Emery Karenzo, minister of geology and mines of the Republic of Burundi and chairman of the Burundi side in the joint governmental Romanian-Burundi Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, who is on a visit to our country.

The meeting was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Burundi Ambassador to Bucharest Libere Ndabakwaje.

The guest expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for receiving him and conveyed to him a friendly message from Burundi President Lt Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, as well as wishes for prosperity, health and happiness for the Romanian people.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his turn conveyed friendly greetings to the president of the Republic of Burundi and to the friendly Burundi people wishes for new successes in the independent socioeconomic development of their fatherland and for prosperity and well-being.

The two sides reviewed with satisfaction the good relations between Romania and Burundi and expressed the mutual desire to develop these relations in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of international peace, understanding and cooperation. They highlighted the broad possibilities that exist for expanding the commercial exchanges and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, as well as cooperation in the areas of production between Romania and Burundi.

The meeting was held in a friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU INTERVIEW TO SVENSKA DAGBLADET PUBLISHED

AU131030 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 12 Feb 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview granted by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Gustaf von Platen, special envoy of the Swedish daily SVENSKA DAGBLADET, on 24 January, [illegible] Bucharest]

[Text] Question: Mr President, what is the main goal of your country's economic development?

Answer: Romania's entire socioeconomic development activity is aimed at raising the overall level of the country's civilization and progress, creating the comprehensively developed socialist society, and, on this basis, increasing all the people's material and intellectual well-being.

Considering that Romania started from a pretty low development level, we have made and continue to make very great efforts to insure rapid socioeconomic development. In this respect, we allocate over a third of our national income for development. On this basis, we have recorded an approximate 11 percent increase in industrial production in the most recent years and a substantial increase in the national income. We were thus able to decide to raise the working people's real incomes by more than 30 percent during the 1976-1980 5-year plan, compared with the 20 percent figure initially envisaged. This strongly confirms that everything we achieve is devoted to the people's general progress--economic, cultural and scientific--and to raising their well-being and to strengthening the country's independence and sovereignty.

Question: Romania has achieved a high degree of independence in its foreign policy. How do you explain this?

Answer: In its international policy, Romania acts to develop relations of cooperation with all states, regardless of social system. Of course, we pay particular attention to the relations with all socialist countries and the developing countries, since Romania itself is a developing socialist country. At the same time we are also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This policy of broad cooperation is made possible by Romania's independent socioeconomic development, which is the key factor for promoting foreign cooperation and carrying out independent activity, on the one hand, and by the fact that Romania consistently militates at the international level for relations based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, on the other. By promoting a domestic and foreign policy that is in accordance with its own interests and with the interests of peace and detente, Romania can successfully insure its independence.

Question: Great differences emerged at the Belgrade meeting of the nonalined countries. How, Mr President, do you assess the future of the nonalined movement and, in this connection, how do you see Africa's evolution?

Answer: Of course, Romania only participates in the activities of the nonalined countries as a guest, so it is not up to date with all the problems concerning these countries. However, we greatly value the nonalined movement's role in international life and in attaining a policy of equality, peace and international cooperation.

There is no doubt that the complex problems of the international situation and the different historical and geographical conditions of the nonalined countries mean that a number of differences may appear in certain questions. In my opinion, however, it is essential that all nonalined countries act to overcome these differences, to strengthen their cooperation and unity in resolving complex problems and primarily to attain a new policy, based on equality, respect for independence and nonuse of force, in solving contentious interstate problems.

Regarding the situation in Africa, it is also pretty complex. First of all, it is necessary to take all measures to eliminate colonial domination completely, to insure that Rhodesia and Namibia win their national independence and to liquidate the apartheid policy in South Africa. In this respect, I must stress that Romania gives full support to liberation movements in that part of the world and I believe that everything should be done to put an end to the old conditions as soon as possible.

There are also problems connected with the independent socioeconomic development of the African countries as well as a number of other problems inherited from imperialist and colonialist domination. We believe that it is in the interest of African countries to strengthen their unity and cooperation in order to insure their independent socioeconomic development and to solve various contentious problems through negotiations. I would like to mention that a positive trend has appeared in this respect lately, that of a strengthening of African unity in the resolution of African problems by Africans themselves, without outside interference.

Mr President, do you believe that there is now a greater threat to detente in Europe and, if so, why? You have often stated that NATO and the Warsaw Pact are anarchronistic phenomena in today's Europe. What importance do you attach to abolishing these pacts and withdrawing all troops stationed on foreign territories? Do you think that there is now a military balance in Europe or that one of the superpowers has an advantage?

Answer: I must say that the Helsinki conference and the documents adopted there have marked an historic moment in Europe's life, a moment which has opened up the road to a policy of cooperation and detente in Europe and throughout the world. It is true that the period after the conference has not led to spectacular results in implementing the documents signed in Helsinki. However, one can say that a number of positive steps were taken toward insuring detente in Europe. The international events following the conference and the lack of results in adopting concrete measures for military disengagement and disarmament undoubtedly pose a certain threat to the policy of detente. It is therefore necessary to intensify efforts to implement all documents signed in Helsinki and primarily to proceed to concrete measures for military disenagement. In this respect, I believe that the thorough preparation of the 1980 meeting in Madrid is of particular significance.

Along these lines, there is no doubt that the concurrent abolition of the two military pacts--NATO and the Warsaw Pact--would be of great importance. As a matter of fact I must state that the Warsaw Pact member-countries have often advocated--including at the latest Moscow meeting--the concurrent abolishment of the two pacts. We are well aware of the fact that this process requires a number of concrete disarmament measures, the withdrawal of foreign troops from territories of other states, an end to military expenditures and other measures designed to strengthen trust and create conditions for concurrently abolishing these blocs. In this respect, one must proceed from the need to maintain an equal balance of forces and not to endanger the security of either side.

However, this equal balance should not be attained by increasing the level of armaments, but by reducing it and adopting disarmament measures, under control, something which accords with the interests of peoples and can guarantee everybody's security.

Question: In connection with this question, you have referred to certain buffer zones. I would like to ask you what you mean by this?

Answer: Of course, I believe that in implementing disarmament measures and in strengthening trust among European states, one may consider, as transitional measures, the establishment of zones without troops of either side, except for the strictly necessary number of troops of the respective states; in these zones, military confrontations should be avoided and a greater degree of security should be insured.

Question: Mr President, how do you see the situation in the Balkans in the near future? In your opinion, are these bases for broader cooperation among the countries of this area?

Answer: I can say that relations among Balkan countries are recording good development; there is broad economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other cooperation. Concerning Romania, it has good relations with all Balkan countries and it is determined to do everything to expand its cooperation with these countries.

At the same time we are worried about the existence of certain problems among some Balkan countries. We would like these problems to be solved through negotiations in order to insure greater overall cooperation and to turn this area into a zone of cooperation and peace.

Question: Do you consider Eurocommunism as a positive phenomen? How do you view the criticisms made by Eurocommunist parties in connection with realities in certain East European countries?

Answer: I have stated on other occasions, too, that the notion of Eurocommunism as such does not actually say very much. We understand it as a concern of Western communist parties, which are carrying out their activity in different historical and social conditions, with attaining a democratic and socialist development of the respective countries, in accordance with realities prevailing in those countries. Of course, the principles of socialism cannot be opposed to each other. The only question that may arise is how these principles can better be attained under the different social, national and historical conditions in which each party is carrying out its activity.

Concerning the criticisms made by certain communist parties in connection with certain problems in the socialist countries, one can say that, no doubt, there are things that could be criticized, both in Romania as well as in other countries. We do not claim to have fully implemented the principles of socialist society. On the contrary, we say that we have taken important steps in that direction and that we continuously concern ourselves with implementing these principles under optimum conditions.

This is a long process, also determined by the level of the forces of production and by the overall level of a country's development. From this viewpoint, the criticisms that are being made could even be helpful. Actually, we make serious criticisms ourselves and, of course, we make self-criticism on our own activity. Unfortunately, the former criticism is sometimes not objective or based on facts, but rather on erroneous interpretation and denotes a lack of accurate knowledge of the reality in socialist countries, including Romania.

That is why we deem it necessary to take into account the social, historical and national realities in the socialist countries, wherever criticism is levelled at those countries. At any rate, one should not oppose the kind of socialism being built in these countries, with their specific circumstances, to the kind that will be achieved in other countries in the future. On the contrary, everything should be done to implement the socialist principles as correctly as possible, in order to insure that socialism becomes the only alternative for mankind's future development. Actually it is the only alternative.

Question: What are the principles defining Romania's participation in CEMA activities? If this organization were to acquire suprastatal power by adopting decisions based on the majority principle--which would be compulsory for each member country individually--would that be compatible with Romania's policy?

Answer: Romania is one of the founding members of CEMA, which recently celebrated its 30th anniversary. I must say that this body has and continues to play an important role in the cooperation between the member socialist countries. Its organization and activity is based on full equality of rights and on insuring conditions for each country's independent development; it even aims at assisting the more rapid development of lagging countries, in order to equal development levels. The principles underlying CEMA activity are adequate for present conditions and in the long term; therefore, I do not believe that one can raise the question of giving suprastatal powers to CEMA. This would not accord with objective requirements and with the socialist principles of each country's independent development and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Question: Negotiations between CEMA and the EEC on an agreement regulating trade relations between the two groupings have ended without results thus far. Mr President, do you think that an agreement can be reached in the near future?

Answer: I believe that the very start of negotiations between CEMA and the Common Market is an important thing, which is in accordance with the interests of the countries belonging to the two organizations to reach an agreement on the principles governing the economic cooperation between these countries. Along with these negotiations, it is also necessary for each country to act to resolve the problems of economic cooperation and of developing trade exchanges, in keeping with its own needs.

Question: Could this mean that Romania may conclude an agreement with the Common Market before such an agreement is reached between CEMA and the Common Market?

Answer: The agreement between CEMA and the Common Market will only establish the framework and principles. Of course, if these negotiations last a long time, Romania--which is interested in resolving certain concrete problems of its economic relations--will act to find the most appropriate solutions, in the spirit of equality, respect for independence and mutual advantage.

Question: Romania's trade with Western countries has rapidly developed in recent years. Do you think, Your Excellency, that Romania is now in a good position regarding the development of its foreign trade, or will there be a greater increase in foreign trade with the West?

Answer: In keeping with its policy of developing relations with all states, regardless of social system, Romania has expanded its economic relations with the developed capitalist countries.

I believe that the diversification of our economic relations is quite good, considering that 50 percent of them are with socialist countries, 25 percent with developing countries and the rest with the developed capitalist countries.

Question: The Swedish exporting companies consider the Romanian market as difficult to a certain extent. One of the problems is that the Romanian side often wants to make reciprocal [contrapartida] purchases, after the "pay-back" system (that is, a machine or installation delivered should be paid for by the goods produced by the respective machines or installations). Another difficulty is that the Swedish exporting companies receive insufficient information on Romanian projects that could be of interest to them. What can be done to eliminate such problems and promote bilateral trade exchanges?

Answer: First of all I would like to mention that the economic relations and, of course, the overall relations between Romania and Sweden have recorded quite an important development in recent years. In the past 8 years trade exchanges have increased almost 4 times. Regarding this figure, we should be very pleased.

However, I believe that much more can be done in order to develop economic relations and the overall cooperation between our countries. If we are to consider the figures, it would seem that the Swedish enterprises are not quite correct in all their complaints; and if we consider that the trade balance for 1978 is unfavorable for Romania, then we might say that the Romanian enterprises are entitled to complain. Therefore, I believe that the topical question now is to really find ways and means for good cooperation, which can insure an equal balance of trade and payments.

If I were to mention that almost 40 percent of our exports consist of oil and chemical products, while 37 percent of our imports from Sweden are machines and equipment, I could say that even this is not in Romania's favor. The products of the machinebuilding industry represent only 1 percent of our country's exports of Sweden. Of course, we do not wish to export only products manufactured with imported machines and installations. We want to increase the share of the export of Romanian machines and equipment to Sweden.

Concerning the question of information, I believe that this applies to both sides. There are, no doubt, shortcomings in Romania concerning the timely dissemination of information about projects of various enterprises, although our development plan is public; however, we also have little information about the projects of various Swedish enterprises and companies.

I believe it is necessary for both sides to act to elimiate various obstacles and to create appropriate conditions for expanding economic cooperation, implementing new forms of production sharing and establishing closer contacts between enterprises in our countries. This would remove many problems that still exist today.

We are determined to firmly act to expand relations between Romania and Sweden in all fields.

Question: Your Excellency, since we are talking about the development of relations between our two countries, when can we hope to have the honor of receiving you in Sweden?

Answer: Taking into account the good relations between our countries, I hope to be able to visit Sweden and that the Swedish king will visit Romania. I believe this can be attained in the not too distant future.

Question: Romania's often stated goal for 1990 is to reach the same level of material development enjoyed today by the most advanced countries. Mr President, what development efforts are required in this respect during the 1979-1990 period? What, in your opinion, are the most important factors in the coming years for the continuous development of your country?

Answer: Generally speaking, Romania's main goal by 1990 is to build the comprehensively developed socialist society, based on the powerful development of the forces of production, education, science and culture--which will raise the people's overall living standard--and on the broad development of democracy and the people's participation in running all fields of activity.

In this respect we aim at insuring that Romania becomes a country with an average level of economic development, something which will facilitate the fulfillment of the goal of raising the people's well-being and overall civilization level. In order to attain these targets, it is first of all necessary to make great material and human efforts. Along these lines we aim at continuing to allocate about 30 percent of the national income to development. We will continue to lay emphasis on developing both industry and agriculture, as basic elements of the fulfillment of these goals. At the same time, taking into account the great scientific achievements and the rapid changes that have occurred and are occurring in technology, we will pay particular attention to developing scientific research, education and cadre-training for all fields; all of which are decisive factors for society's rapid progress.

In view of the fact that the attainment of these targets depends on the work of all our people, we will devote particular attention to questions concerning the increase in the material and intellectual living standard and to improving social leadership and the democratic framework for the participation of the broad masses in leading all activities and the entire country.

There is no doubt that the decisive role in fulfilling all these tasks devolves on our people's work and on the RCP policy of uniting all efforts in this direction. An important role also devolves on developing economic cooperation with other states and attaining a policy of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We always bear in mind the fact that only under conditions of cooperation and peace can we concentrate all efforts on attaining these development programs. Therefore, we are firmly determined to do everything to develop relations and cooperation with all states and to attain an international policy of detente and peace.

BRIEFS

ROMANIA-YAR ECONOMIC TALKS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/2/1979--Problems regarding the development and diversification of the commercial exchanges, economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the Yemen Arab Republic on domains of mutual interest were discussed in Bucharest on February 12 when the economic delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic led by Ahmad Sayyid Barakat, minister of state, the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Resources, called on Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 12 Feb 79 AU]

MORE ON FUNERAL FOR EDVARD KARDELJ 13 FEB

Hodza Address

LD141200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0951 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Address by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, at the funeral ceremony for Edvard Kardelj in Revolution Square, Ljubljana, on 13 February]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Comrades, like all of us here, the entire working class of Yugoslavia, all the communists and all our nations and nationalities for whom Comrade Edvard Kardelj has done so much, are sad today.

We are sad and forlorn because a prominent leader of our workers movement, a fine man, a consistent communist, a great revolutionary and a matchless theoretician of self-management socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia is no longer with us. A great son of Slovenia and of all of Yugoslavia is no longer among us.

However, the image of Comrade Kardelj will live forever in our memory and his work, woven into all the pores of our revolution and our socialist construction, will be preserved as a lasting achievement. Beside Comrade Tito, he has been the most prominent creater of self-management Socialist Yugoslavia. He traveled the thorny path of revolutionary struggle for over five decades. He was a participant in all important events. He shared with us all the joy and anxieties which our working class experienced until it attained what it is today and what it has today. He built a part of his own self, all his strength and his enormous knowledge, into every stage of our dynamic and tempestuous development, ranging from the heroic national liberation struggle and revolution to the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress; he built himself into every part of Socialist Yugoslavia.

Comrade Kardelj's role in the building and consolidation of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, as a genuine vanguard of the working class, is enormous.

Tito's course to preserve and consolidate the party had its staunchest fighter in Comrade Kardelj. Already in Moscow he was the first one to give Comrade Tito full support for the party leadership to return to the country; to share the destinies of its working class, of its nations and nationalities; to address itself to the real problems of life and struggle of the working class and of people's masses. He remained persistent and consistent in this demand. Persistently, up to his last day, he worked on the construction of the League of Communists as an inseparable ideological and leading vanguard of the working class.

From the very beginnings of national liberation committees, Comrade Kardelj worked without respite on the organization of the new people's authority. After the liberation of the country he took a direct part in drafting our first and our latest constitution. It can rightly be said that, beside Comrade Tito, Comrade Edvard Kardelj has been the creater of our federal set-up and of our overall political system. He worked consistently for brotherhood and unity, and for Socialist Yugoslavia as a community of free and equal nations and nationalities, equal and independent socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

Comrade Kardelj provides brilliant evidence that the struggle waged by the communists does not mean acquiescing in the existing state of affairs but a critical attitude toward what has been established and the constant struggle for new, better and more beautiful things.

In all this he was profoundly aware that any new revolutionary thought can become the property of the masses and a part of life only through struggle, but he always fought for its implementation by democratic means. He was a personification of the human essence of our revolution and of the democratic nature of our self-management socialist society.

In his entire work Comrade Edvard Kardelj was guided by Marxist science which he has greatly enriched. Many of his works, particularly those on the theory of state and the party, on self-management, on the nationality issue, on the relations between socialist countries and on the nonalined policy, will certainly become part of the treasure house of Marxist literature.

He never understood Marxism to be a dogma. For this reason his work was filled with an incessant quest, a critical attitude toward practice, achievements and the results that had been obtained. He always viewed the world and our development with all their contradictions dialectically and without prejudice. And this always meant and means the opening up of new vistas of social development, the blazing of the trail of unceasing progress and the attainment of new aspects of human freedom.

Comrade Kardelj boldly pointed out all the dangers which lurked, and lurk, behind our workers' movement and our socialist self-management system. He pointed to the need for constant struggle against all enemies of socialist and nonalined Yugoslavia.

Comrade Kardelj had a great role also in the struggle by Yugoslavia and by the League of Communists to establish new democratic international relations: He fought consistently for the respect for full sovereignty of every country, equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, voluntary cooperation, abiding by the UN Charter and the responsibility of every revolutionary movement to its own working class and its people. He explained the imperative need for peace and peaceful coexistence in the era we belong to. Not all that infrequently, and this applies also to the overall policy of our country, he encountered vehement criticism, but deeply convinced of the correctness of the new vision of international relations and relations among socialist countries for which Yugoslavia is fighting, he was steadfast and consistent. The time that has passed proved him to be right, and the future will confirm this to an even greater extent.

When mankind found itself at a dangerous turning point, when dogmatic concepts about socialism were powerful and social relations were considerably changed, on behalf of Socialist Yugoslavia Comrade Kardelj clearly said that war was not inevitable and that socialism in our time can be built peacefully--that is, in conditions of peace and peaceful coexistence.

Proceeding from the knowledge that socialism was a world social process not restricted by state or other borders, Comrade Kardelj--a great internationalist--persistently stressed the wealth of forms in the struggle for the construction of socialism. As Comrade Tito's closest associate, Edvard Kardelj made a special contribution to the policy of nonalinement.

Comrades, the Yugoslav revolution, our path and our prospects received their scholarly elaboration in Edvard Kardelj's work. His latest works, which still smell of the printer's ink, have come as a synthesis of almost 30 years of development of our self-management system and self-management socialist democracy.

However, Comrade Kardelj did not provide only assessments of the path we had traveled or assessments of the existing state of affairs. In virtually every one of his works he pointed out the necessary prospects. In so doing he placed us even more in his debt and made our development easier, but by doing that he also insured for his name and his work a high place both in the theory and in the practical construction of self-management socialism and in nonalined international policy.

Dear Comrade Kardelj, in your life and in all your works, as a great humanist, you always visualized people as they are, with all their values and weaknesses. On one occasion you said that you could not imagine a man who has never shed a tear. Therefore, do not take it amiss if we, too, although aware of the inexorable nature of the moment, cannot contain our emotion and resist the tears and the pain because of the death which prematurely tore you from our ranks.

Thank you for everything you have done for the working class, from which you yourself hailed, for the League of Communists and for all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Eternal glory and gratitude to you!

Popit Address

LD141125 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Address by Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, at the funeral ceremony for Edvard Kardelj in Revolution Square, Ljubljana, on 13 February]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Kant's scientific thought and practical activity are inseparable, because, as Edvard Kardelj said 2 years ago: "There is no genuine science which is not sooner or later, immediately or in the long term, confirmed in any sphere of mankind's practice, just as there is no genuine creative practice in any sphere of social life which does not rely on science." Kardelj's whole activity stemmed from the dialectical unity between social reality, scientific knowledge and human action.

In the prewar communist movement, dogmas about the stages of the revolution prevailed: About the bourgeoisie as an exponent of the settlement of the nationality issue, and such like. Kardelj's revolutionary realism, in the well-known manifesto of the founding congress of the Communist Party of Slovenia, grasped that the solution to the Slovene nationality issue was a matter for the working class and that it was therefore a component part of its struggle for its own liberation and for socialism.

The real assessment of the position and the prospects of the development in the country and the world had, with Kardelj's explicit merits, preserved the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [KPJ] from errors made by many communist parties. For what had been decisive for our further revolutionary development was the fact that when the nonaggression pact between the Soviet Union and Hitler's Germany was signed, the KPJ had not gotten bogged down in defeatism but had persisted in the defense of the homeland from any aggression.

It was equally decisive that the KPJ, at the time when the Comintern was abandoning the policy of the national front, continued to build the front unity of the working people in the struggle against fascism and for peace and democracy.

When a strong centralization of all forces had been necessary for the rehabilitation and building of the state, by believing in the power of the popular masses, Kardelj wrote: 'What is most important in this process is the broad cooperation by popular masses in the rehabilitation of the homeland and in the building of the state machinery; broad cooperation by popular masses in power. The entire organization of this machinery, all forms of this process, must be such as will make possible the broadest possible participation of the basic strata, that is, of the working masses.' Thus, in our country statist theories about the state as the basic builder of socialism could not be confirmed on a more lasting basis.

What had been preserved instead was the tradition of the liberation struggle according to which the working masses are the champions of the construction of socialism.

The richness of Kardelj's thought, the essence of the direction which he had unfolded--all this has been for decades very much in evidence in our life and will remain a sure indicator in the resolving of social problems. The better we understand Kardelj, the more purposeful will our activity be; the closer we bring him to the young generation, the greater the confidence with which we can look upon the continuation of his path. All Yugoslavia feels painfully the death of the great revolutionary hero of our struggle and socialist construction; thinker, statesman and organizer. With his death went one of the greatest figures of Slovene history.

Foreign Delegations Noted

LD141048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, February 13 (TANJUG)--The funeral today of eminent Yugoslav statesman, politician and theoretician Edvard Kardelj was attended by state delegations of the United States, Poland, the German Democratic Republic, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria, Algeria, Egypt, India, Turkey, Italy, Cyprus, Mexico, Greece and Czechoslovakia.

The U.S. delegation was headed by U.S. President Carter's envoy Governor Averell Harriman, the Polish delegation by Polish United Workers Party Politbureau member Wladyslaw Kruczek, the German Democratic Republic delegation by Politbureau member and Central Committee secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Paul Werner, the Austrian delegation by National Council President of the Austrian parliament Herbert Pansi, the Indian delegation by Indian Parliament member Dinesh Singh, the Greek delegation by Greek Ambassador to Yugoslavia D. Iraklidhis, the Cypriot delegation by Cypriot Deputy Minister of Education Costas Khatzistefanou,the Hungarian delegation by Central Committee member of the Hungarian Workers Party and Presidency Council secretary Istvan Katona, the Romanian delegation by Romanian Communist Party Executive Committee Politbureau member and Vice Premier Gheorghe Radulescu, the Algerian delegation by Minister of Justice Abdelmalek Benhabyles, the Bulgarian delegation by State Council Deputy President Peko Takov, the Turkish delegation by the Turkish president's envoy Dr Musov Batur, the Egyptian delegation by Minister Kamal Tawfiq Nassar, the Italian delegation by State Undersecretary Franco Fosci, while Czechoslovakia and Mexico were represented by the ambassadors of these two countries to Yugoslavia.

Janez Stanovnik was U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's delegate to the funeral.

Party delegations to the funeral of Edvard Kardelj were headed by the following high-ranking party officials: Jose Neseguer, member of the Executive Committee of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee; Paolo Buffallini, member of the Italian Communist Party Secretariat and Central Committee Directorate; Babis Drakopoulos, Greek Communist Party ("of the Interior") secretary-general; Ioanis Haralambupulos, PASOK-Panhellenic Socialist Movement Executive Committee member; Manolis Glezos, Greek EDA-United Democratic Left Party secretary; Falaz Sayyid,member of the Syrian Ba'th Party National Command; Abu Maysar, P.L.O. Executive Committee member; and Vincenti Federico, president of the national council of the Italian Partisans National Association.

Also attending the funeral were the provincial state delegations of Syria and Friuli-Venezia Giulia, a Hungarian county delegation as well as a delegation of the Italian Communist Party federation for Trieste and Gorizia.

74 ambassadors and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Yugoslavia were also present at the funeral.

PCF Condolences

AU131328 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 79 p 12 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] On the occasion of Edvard Kardelj's death the secretariat of the French Communist Party Central Committee has sent the following telegram of condolences to the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

"Dear comrades. We were deeply shocked by the report of the loss of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, eminent leader of your party. Under these painful circumstances the PCF expresses its most profound condolences to the LCY Central Committee and Presidium. The death of Edvard Kardelj represents a heavy loss for your party and for the workers class and the people of your country to whom he was, together with President Tito, devoted for many, many years. We shall cherish the memory of Edvard Kardelj's constant activity in the struggle for socialism and peace. In our deep sorrow we assure you of our fraternal solidarity and ask you to convey our deep condolences to the bereaved family.

PCI Condolences

AU131326 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 79 p 11 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 11 February--On the occasion of Comrade Kardelj's death the Italian Communist Party Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the LCY Central Committee:

"Dear comrades. We beg you to accept the sincere and fraternal condolences of Italian communists on the sad occasion of the death of Edvard Kardelj.

"One of the eminent figures of Yugoslav history, a communist leader of the antifascist struggle and of the political and ideological struggle has disappeared with his death. With his theoretical contributions and effective internationalist actions he succeeded in winning the sympathies and the trust of workers and Yugoslav patriots as well as an international recognition for his firmness and courage and the intellectual strength which characterized his work.

"In this hour of deep sorrow we are fraternally close to one another in remembering our joint struggle and sincere friendships as well as Comrade Kardelj's involvement in building the broadest relations of cooperation between our two parties and our two countries.

"Signed: Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party."

PCI's Pajetta

AU131327 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Feb 79 p 11 AU

[Text] On the occasion of Edvard Kardelj's death Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee Directorate, has sent the following telegram to the LCY Central Committee:

"Accept the expressions of my deep sorrow over the loss of friend and Comrade Kardelj. In this difficult moment I am with you just as we have always been in the struggle. Kindly convey my condolences to the family."

TITO RECEIVES AVERELL HARRIMAN IN SPLIT 14 FEBRUARY

LD141235 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Split--In Split today the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, received Governor Averell Harriman, who attended Edvard Kardelj's funeral as personal representative of President Carter. Averell Harriman conveyed to President Tito President Carter's personal greetings. President Tito subsequently had a talk with Harriman which was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Berislav Badurina, chief de cabinet of the president of the republic; and Lawrence Eagleburger, U.S. ambassador to Yugoslavia.

SERBIAN PREMIER GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF HIS U.S. VISIT

AU132055 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Washington, 7 February--"Our visit to the United States was of a working nature. The talks were very concrete, and the delegation of the Serbian Executive Council expects that overall Yugoslav-American economic cooperation will be expanded." This was stated to the TANJUG correspondent in Washington by Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at the conclusion of his official visit to the United States.

Stambolic said that in all talks and meetings--and there were some thirty of them--it was jointly established that economic cooperation in all its forms--whether commodity exchange or joint venture are involved, or long-term production-industrial cooperation or other kinds of cooperation--can be promoted and thus a level of well-developed political relations between Yugoslavia and the United States can be achieved.

Good Preparations

The visit of the Serbian Executive Council delegation, Stambolic said, was well prepared because, among others, work organizations which are already cooperating or which can become partners of corresponding American firms participated in the preparations.

Earlier delegations from the Executive Councils of Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia and Kosovo have visited the United States. The aim of their visits was to promote the general Yugoslav-American cooperation along with a special contribution of every republic and province. The Socialist Republic of Serbia is also one of the important factors in this cooperation. For instance, its share in overall Yugoslav-American trade exchange amounts to nearly 30 percent.

Our general assessment and impression, Stambolic said, from all talks with representatives of Congress, the administration, business people, the largest U.S. companies and banks is that there is a mutual wish and readiness to intensify and to expand economic cooperation through higher, more complex forms such as joint ventures, cooperation, long-term production-business relations, joint entry in markets of third countries. Thus, mutual interests are being realized and this also is the conviction of all American interlocutors.

Respect for Tito's and Carter's Words

Stambolic also noted in his talks that the U.S. business people had broadly accepted what Presidents Tito and Carter said about economic relations and their promotion during the visit of the Yugoslav president to Washington last March. In the talks with American partners it was jointly concluded that the differences in the social systems and positive legislature were no obstacle to such a cooperation.

In this connection Premier Stambolic, who also had talks in New York with representatives of the Yugoslav economic organizations, said that the Yugoslav economy as a whole must be more active in the U.S. market and that it must offer a considerably larger list of articles to be exported to this market. He believes that through a transformation of the foreign trade organizations in the country firmer and more substantial relations must be insured between the foreign trade organizations and the production organizations.

"It is our conviction that the possibilities for exports to the United States and the interests of the U.S. firms in these exports are very great and favorable. The American companies consider a link between exports and imports logical and they share the conviction that for their increased exports to Yugoslavia they must import from Yugoslavia. For this reason we in Yugoslavia, too, must be better organized," Stambolic said in conclusion.

VJESNIK EXPLAINS SUCCESS OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION IN IRAN

LD141326 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 14 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, February 14 (TANJUG)--The case of Iran demonstrates the absolute failure of the formulae used by the developed countries, according to which they offer the developing countries, in addition to financial assistance, their own political and economic systems while neglecting the specific situation in these countries, writes the Zagreb paper VJESNIK today. The neglect of this specific situation is the result of viewing the situation through bloc-division glasses. Such a viewpoint prevents the bloc countries from getting to the heart of the situation in Iran and understanding the meaning of the "Islamic state" which is being formed there, VJESNIK writes. The paper adds that Islam has played an important role in the settlement of the Iranian political crisis, which is a precondition for a faster economic development, and that this is an indisputable fact today.

As a matter of fact, it was Islam alone which offered the poor, backward and illiterate majority in Iran a way out of the grave economic and political situation. Islam could do so since it has found the link between the poor population and the army the strongest support of the existing regime, religion, the paper writes [sentence as received]. Islam has won in Iran, like it or not, and this is the road this country has chosen as the specific path for its development, VJESNIK concludes.

BELGRADE BORBA REPORTS TITO VIEWS EXPRESSED TO AL-ASAD

AU141509 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 79 P 9 AU

Special Correspondent Dejan Lukic Report

[Exceprts] Damascus, 10 February--In their exceptionally long and comprehensive talks, for a full 3 hours this morning, Presidents Tito and Al-Asad discussed in the presence of all their associates, the international situation, the situation in the nonalined movement, the Middle East and Yugoslav-Syrian cooperation.

Indispensability of Arab Unity

Presenting his views on this subject [the Middle East crisis] our president said that time was on the Arab side and he strongly reaffirmed the position he had advocated during his preceding visits to Kuwait and Iraq to the effect that Arab unity is the basis and the prerequisite for any successful action.

President Tito particularly stressed that the Arabs must persist in seeking a political solution and a consolidation of their ranks, emphasizing that in contacts with other Arab countries he had continuously pointed out the Yugoslav position, which favors a complete solution, comprising the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories and recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to their own independent state, and enabling all the countries in the region to live in peace enjoying full sovereignty.

Stressing that the Palestinian problem lies at the core of the crisis, President Tito told his host that the Yugoslav people will always support the Arabs in their struggle for freedom and rights, for this is innate to us and arises from our adherence to the principles on which Yugoslavia's entire policy and its view of the world are built.

Tito and Al-Asad this morning had long and exhaustive talks on the policy of nonalinement, its present, and the role and the further actions of the nonalined movement. In a short speech President al-Asad announced Syria's support for the unity of the nonalined world and noted that the role of the movement is constantly on the increase. He resolutely expressed himself in favor of nonalinement retaining its original principles and said in conclusion that he would like to hear from Tito, as "the father of nonalinement and such a big legendary world figure," his assessment and views.

Our president noted that the nonalined movement is in full bloom and growth and that it is becoming an irreplaceable force for world stability, the defense of peace and the independence of countries all over the world. However, President Tito believes that tendencies of foreign influences have been appearing recently in the movement.

President Tito said that the attempts to solve conflicts within the nonalined movement through armed conflicts have done great damage to the movement and he expressed the opinion that the nonalined countries must be capable of overcoming and solving the conflicts by peaceful means. In addition, any inclination toward bloc ties, the president said, damages the original essence of the movement. The nonalined countries must prevent this and at the same time must combat all the attampts to make this movement anybody's reserve under any pretext whatever.

TITO'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR, NONALINEMENT'S DIFFICULTIES VIEWED

Sundic Commentary

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[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] We continue with our topical foreign policy commentary, which is devoted to the successful completion of President Tito's visit to Middle East countries--Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan; Milika Sundic comments:

President Tito's visit to the Middle East, during which he visited Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan, marked a new phase in the already good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the aforementioned countries.

On the other hand, the visit considerably contributed to the better perception of topical international problems, in particular of the Middle East crisis, and pointed to ways of settling them. In Damascus President Tito also had a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO chairman, and held talks with him on all vital questions relating to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for freedom and independence. President Tito and his hosts agreed that the Palestinian question constitutes the central problem of the Middle East crisis, and that without a just settlement of this, there is and cannot be any permanent and stable peace in the Middle East. This means Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, and the right of the Arab people of Palestine to an independent state. Yugoslavia has hitherto supported such a stand and will continue to do so in the future.

The activity of the nonalined movement in preparation for the sixth summit was one of the key topics of all talks held between President Tito and Arab statesmen. The complexity of the international situation, the crisis of detente and conflicts between individual nonalined countries demand of all members of the nonaligned movement additional efforts directed toward strengthening its unity and capacity for action. There must daily be a constant affirmation of the principles upon which the nonalined movement rests and which make it an independent political force in the world. The nonalined movement must not be an appendage or reserve of the policy of any bloc whatsoever, for this would lead the movement along the wrong path. In other words, any alinement is incompatible with the principles of nonalinement and the principles upon which the nonalined movement rests. All confusion which exists in this regard must be cleared up before the sixth summit is held; if not, the nonalined movement may arrive at a situation in which the blocs will be its protectors.

Nonalined policy implies the peaceful settlement of disputed questions and conflicts between individual nonalined countries. Even when conflicts are unavoidable, everything possible must be done to insure that their progress and outcome does not depend on any bloc whatsoever. The antibloc orientation of the nonalined movement does not mean that the nonalined countries do not need to have good and friendly relations with countries belonging to military alliances. This we stress, because one often hears the opinion--otherwise erroneous--that the antibloc orientation of the nonalined movement equates socialism and capitalism. However, where bloc approaches to international problems are concerned, tendencies for the influence of one bloc to be replaced by that of another, imposition of others' models on the nonalined countries, or attempts to make use of aid to nonalined countries in order to expand influence beyond bloc borders--here there can be no dilemma. The nonalined movement must keep its distance equally from every policy aimed at disrupting the unity of the nonalined countries and at weakening their capacity for action.

The Arab partners in talks with President Tito in Kuwait, Iraq, Syria and Jordan shared Yugoslavia's opinion that the strength of the nonalined movement lies in its unity, and that the movement must remain that which it is--an independent political force. The identity or similarity of stands with regard to further activity on the part of the nonalined movement, and the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and the countries visited by President Tito were sufficient for the full success of President Tito's visit. The success of Tito's visit is at the same time a new contribution to the efforts of the nonalined countries to confirm in preparation for the sixth summit their adherence to the principles upon which nonalinement rests.

## Milenkovic in NIN

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[Milutin Milenkovic report from Baghdad: "Tito in the Middle East: Tireless Traveler"]

[Excerpts] The Persian-Arabian Gulf is now experiencing an atmosphere recently seen in the Red Sea areas and in the Indochina tragedy in which Kampuchea is paying the price of a new expansionism that has extended the chain of these hotbeds of crises farther to the east.

The untenability of the politics of rivalry between big powers, the untenability of the spheres of interest, the untenability of the existing world economic system and the untenability of the social heritage of past epochs and obsolete doctrines are extending and in an alarming fashion spreading unrest and threats of unforeseeable complications throughout the world.

All this is also inevitably reflected in the nonalined movement. A relatively small but aggressive group of the movement's members seeks (and wherever it can, tries to impose) the transformation of nonalined countries into a strategic reserve, into "a natural ally" and, in fact, a follower of a military-political coalition. The effects of these efforts are already tangible in the lateral directions but can be also sensed in the main directions of the organization of nonalined countries: The conference of student organizations of nonalined countries, which had been scheduled to be held in Malta a month ago, was undermined as early as at the preparatory meeting. The first meeting of the organizations of journalists of nonalined countries, held in Baghdad from 21 to 24 January this year, suffered from one-sided actions, pressures and attempts aimed at joining certain organizations outside the nonalined movement and consequently found itself in a crisis. This crisis was overcome primarily as a result of the fact that at that time Iraq was preparing its welcome for the leading personality of the nonalined movement, President Tito.

As regards Yugoslavia's economic relations with Middle East countries and the need and possibilities for deepening and expanding these relations and as regards our foreign policy and our balance of payments and energy balance, it is difficult to say anything new in addition to the arguments that are already sufficiently well known and which have been expounded officially and by journalists.

It is under these circumstances that this tireless traveler, our president, dean among all heads of states, the moving spirit of the nonalined movement--this new form of international rallying which has marked the epoch--is once again traveling to the Middle East to make his first official visits to the countries, Kuwait and Jordan, and to renew his personal meetings in such already well-known Arab political centers as Baghdad and Damascus.

Once again, not accidentally, an old phenomenon has reappeared: Prior to his departure on his state visits Josip Broz Tito received personal messages both from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter and special observers, correspondents, diplomats and others from virtually the entire world gathered along his route.

"I Did Not Need To Convince Them"

Replying to a question about the Kuwaiti attitude toward difficulties of the nonalined movement, during a spontaneous conversation with the Yugoslavs in Kuwait following his official meetings with Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah and the crown prince and prime minister, Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, Comrade Tito said with satisfaction: "Kuwait sees nonalinement in the same way as we do. I did not need to convince anybody about the need for the unity of our movement."

The nonalined orientation of Kuwait's government stands as a lasting and firm pulse which is not disputed by anyone in this country. The joint communique on the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks at the highest level was prepared without any difficulties and contains all the essential views of principle on bilateral and world problems and reaffirms the vital principles of the nonalined movement.

Iraq, a very important partner of Yugoslavia in commodity trade and in investments and construction cooperation, has gained a prominent position in the forefront of the struggle of the Arab peoples against the aggressor and the occupation and against the lack of rights of the Palestinians. More and more Baghdad is playing the role of a regional and even broader pan-Arab focal point of rallying of state organs and other organized social forces.

In addition to this, Iraq is one of those nonalined countries which have been exposed in the recent period to intensified actions of those forces within the movement which strive to transform the movement into "the natural ally" of the countries of "the socialist community."

President Tito's talks with President al-Bakr and Vice President Saddam Husayn cleared up many aspects of this situation and resulted in an agreement which promises a continuation and an intensification of bilateral cooperation as well as of cooperation between the two countries on the world scene within the framework and on the basis of the principles of nonalined movement.

LCY PRESIDIUM SENDS CCP CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SU ZHENHUA

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[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent the following telegram to the Chinese Communist Party [CCP] Central Committee:

"On the occasion of the death of Su Zhenhua, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and eminent revolutionary, we send you expressions of deep condolences.

[Signed] "The LCY Central Committee Presidium."

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 FEBRUARY

LD132042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 13 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 13 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Yemen Arab Republic headed by minister of state and chairman of the state organization for oil and mineral resources, Ahmad Barakat, arrived here today.

During a three-day visit to Yugoslavia, the delegation will have talks with a Yugoslav delegation and visit some working organizations.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO VENEZUELA--Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Dr Marko Sunjic, newly appointed SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the Republic of Venezuela, and hitherto full-time professor at the University of Sarajevo. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD]

PAKISTAN ENVOY--Belgrade--Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, newly appointed ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who presented his letters of accreditation. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 8 Feb 79 LD]